

# Prominent Visitors Put Spotlight on Africa

## Clinton to Hail Steady Progress Of Continent

By Howard W. French  
New York Times Service

ABUJA, Nigeria — On Sunday, when President Bill Clinton begins the longest foreign trip of his presidency, a 12-day visit to sub-Saharan Africa, he will be touring a region very different from the one last traveled by an American president when Jimmy Carter came to this country 20 years ago.

Back then, Nigeria, Africa's most populous country, was one of the few to have experimented with democratic politics. There was no hint of an end to apartheid in South Africa. And politically, Africa was distinguished mostly by dictatorial rule and economic disaster.

Today, military-ruled Nigeria, where Mr. Clinton is pointedly not stopping but where the Pope began a visit Saturday, stands out as one of a dwindling number of countries whose leaders were not elected. The anti-apartheid hero Nelson Mandela is completing his term as president of South Africa's new constitutional democracy.

And in place of the ruin that was prevalent throughout Africa as recently as a decade ago, reforms have bolstered a continentwide economic expansion to an estimated 4 percent annual growth this year, according to the International Monetary Fund. Thus, for the first time, Africa's growth rate has been lifted above its rate of population increase.

Mr. Clinton's trip will take him to six



**TENSE VISIT** — Soldiers standing in front of a poster of Pope John Paul II and Father Cyprian Michael Iwene Tansi, a Nigerian priest who was beatified during a Mass in Onitsha on Sunday. At the Mass, John Paul made a powerful plea for the country's military regime to loosen its grip. Page 2.

countries — from Ghana and Uganda to Rwanda, South Africa, Botswana and Senegal. In his planned series of upbeat speeches and public appearances, he will be emphasizing the positive changes that have recently swept Africa.

One clear aim will be to persuade an American audience with few notions of the continent that Africa not only exists but matters. But to his hosts, as well as to the public back home, Mr. Clinton will also be emphasizing a point just as important as the positive changes: Where Africa is concerned, the United States has changed as well.

Through a recent series of African visits by other senior administration figures — Vice President Al Gore, two secretaries of state and Hillary Rodham Clinton — the president's themes for this trip have been gestating, going through public auctions all the while. Rhetorically the expected watchwords — mutual respect, shared economic interests and deep veins of common history — all mark a substantial, even dramatic, break with a past in which Africa was rarely treated seriously by the world's most powerful nation. Africans have often complained that

See CLINTON, Page 6

# 3 Big Oil Producers Agree to Cut Supply

## Saudi Arabia, Venezuela and Mexico See Urgent Need for Higher Prices

By Brian Knowlton  
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — Three of the world's biggest oil producers agreed Sunday to reduce output to shore up prices. Analysts said the move was likely to increase crude-oil prices sharply Monday but warned that it also could lead to a new decline if the agreement fell apart.

After two days of secret meetings in Riyadh, the oil ministers of Saudi Arabia, Venezuela and Mexico said they would lower production beginning April 1 as part of an overall agreement aimed at cutting production by 1.6 million to 2 million barrels a day. At the high end, that would represent 2.7 percent of current global production.

The three ministers, citing an "immediate need" to reduce oil supplies to raise prices, said they would coordinate their efforts with other members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries as well as with non-OPEC members.

Saudi Arabia and Venezuela are the two largest oil exporters in OPEC. Mexico is not an OPEC member.

Later on Sunday, Kuwait said it would cut output by 125,000 barrels a day, and Algeria said it would cut back by 50,000 barrels a day.

A move to cut production had been anticipated. Oil prices fell to less than \$12 a barrel last week, their lowest level in 10 years even without adjusting for inflation, before rising slightly on oews that Venezuela would attend the emergency meeting.

The announcement Sunday, however, is not certain to reverse the trend in oil prices, which have fallen 40 percent since October. Prices have been hurt by sagging demand from financially troubled Asian countries, a mild Northern Hemisphere winter, excess production and an expectation that Iraq will eventually increase its oil sales.

The price drop, which has brought inflation-adjusted gasoline prices in the United States to historic lows, has been credited with helping offset the impact of the Asian crisis and permitting continued strong economic growth with low inflation. While prices seem certain to rise sharply when markets open Monday, it is not clear, analysts said, that the producer countries will hold to their new targets.

One reason for the price drop has been Saudi distrust of Venezuela, which exceeded OPEC targets set in November. A new breach in the producers' temporarily solid front could lead to even lower prices — perhaps below \$10 per barrel, some

analysts said. OPEC's production in February exceeded its official ceiling of 27.5 million barrels a day by more than 1 million barrels, according to independent estimates. Most of the excess came from Venezuela, but Nigeria and Qatar also exceeded quotas.

The three producers that took part in the Riyadh meeting said higher prices were needed to bring stability to world oil markets. Prices that are too low, they said, could lead to sharp cuts in spending on oil exploration, and that could be "dangerously damaging for world economic stability in the medium term."

The eventual outcome of the production tug-of-war could resound loudly through the world's economies. Cheaper oil increases consumers' spendable incomes, raises corporate

See OIL, Page 6

# Boom Times For Europe Prove a Bust For New Jobs

By Edmund L. Andrews  
New York Times Service

FRANKFURT — It would be hard to find a more vivid example of the revival of German industry than Porsche AG. Six years after the renowned sports-car maker came close to bankruptcy, sales and profits are booming, and its snappy new two-seater, the Boxster, is a hit.

But that is cold comfort for its workers. Having stretched its plants to their limit, Porsche has vowed to build no more assembly plants and to farm out work to subcontractors.

In a first for Porsche, it hired a Finnish company in September to build some Boxsters. Though the move did not save Porsche much in costs, it freed the company from the expense of building a factory, hiring workers and laying them off if sales spluttered.

Porsche is merely one example of the most striking economic feature in Germany and much of Europe: growth without jobs.

Europe is seeing its best economic growth in years, but employers are not hiring many people. After years of layoffs and cost-cutting, unemployment remains at record rates — 11.6 percent in Germany and more than 10 percent across the European Union. Though there are signs that the problem has peaked, few expect the rate to drop to single digits before late 1999, if then.

More and more, economists say, Europe's economies are growing without creating many jobs. Reasons vary from country to country, but high labor costs — fringe benefits, plentiful holiday and vacation time, rigid work rules — and high payroll taxes discourage companies from adding permanent workers. The main exceptions are Britain, Ireland and the Netherlands, which have more liberal work rules and lower taxes than most of their neighbors.

The high labor costs are pushing companies to invest far from home.

Last year, German companies invested \$25 billion in other countries — 10 times as much as foreign companies invested in Germany, the biggest such investment gap ever.

The political implications are potentially explosive. Unemployed workers have staged loud protests across France and Germany. Anger about joblessness in France was central to the election victory last year of the Socialist Party, and it is a

See JOBLESS, Page 6

# Local Elections Give Kohl Challenger a New Boost

By William Drozdiak  
Washington Post Service

BERLIN — Germany's opposition Social Democrats scored impressive gains Sunday in local elections held in the northern state of Schleswig-Holstein, bolstering their hopes of ousting Chancellor Helmut Kohl in this September's national vote.

The Social Democratic victory reaffirmed the popularity of Gerhard Schröder, who was chosen as Mr. Kohl's challenger after leading his party to a resounding victory in his home state of Lower Saxony three weeks ago. But the vote also showed a sharp drop in support for the Greens party, which hopes to enter national government this fall in coalition with the Social Democrats.

Early returns showed that the Social Democrats had improved their standing as the state's leading party by winning 42.5 percent of the votes, a gain of 3 percentage points over the last elections in 1994. Mr. Kohl's Christian Democrats scored about 39 percent, up about 1.5 points.

The Greens, who share power with the Social Democrats in five of Germany's 16 states, suffered a steep decline, falling to 7 percent after winning

more than 10 percent four years ago. The Free Democrats, the junior partner in Mr. Kohl's governing coalition, held steady at about 4.5 percent.

A series of radical resolutions passed at a recent party congress damaged efforts by Greens leaders to project a mature and moderate image. The congress voted to raise the price of gasoline to nearly \$12 a gallon by raising taxes at the pump to pay for social security. They also voted to abolish the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

After four successive defeats at the national level, Social Democrats believe that Mr. Schröder's pragmatic image and telegraphic appearance can carry them back to power after 16 years in the political wilderness. Party leaders said the Schleswig-Holstein vote, the second of seven elections at national, state and local levels this year, demonstrated their growing momentum at the polls.

"It is a very, very good result for us," said Heide Simonis, the state premier and a prominent figure in the Social Democratic hierarchy. "It shows that the people want a change in Bonn."

The Christian Democrats, who dominated the rural state on the Danish border for nearly 40 years before surrendering control to the Social Democrats a decade

ago, sought to depict the Schleswig-Holstein election as a purely local affair and dismissed the notion that it was a referendum on Mr. Kohl's leadership.

But the mediocre showing by Mr. Kohl's party seemed likely to escalate calls for the 67-year-old chancellor to step down in favor of Wolfgang Schäuble, the Christian Democratic parliamentary leader who is Mr. Kohl's anointed heir.

The former party chairman Rainer Barzel insisted that Christian Democrats should be polled to determine whether Mr. Kohl was still the best candidate to carry the party banner into the September national election.

"People in the coalition are very insecure at the moment," Mr. Barzel said. "The chancellor should ask for a vote of confidence at this point. It could show leadership and confidence."

Other prominent Christian Democrats suggested that Mr. Kohl's long tenure as chancellor was becoming a serious liability among many German voters who yearn for fresh leadership. They urged him to declare his willingness to pass the reins of power to Mr. Schäuble no later than the year 2000.

But Mr. Schäuble, who for years has toiled as one of Mr. Kohl's most loyal

lieutenants, has repeatedly rejected such overtures, and he said Sunday that he still believed Mr. Kohl would serve out an unprecedented fifth term as chancellor. If he remains head of government until 2002, Mr. Kohl would break Otto von Bismarck's record as Germany's longest-serving leader.

Tyil Necker, vice president of the German association of industry, said that Mr. Schäuble should campaign alongside Mr. Kohl, and that Mr. Kohl should announce he would retire by 2000. "The CDU should start the new millennium with a new leader," Reuters quoted Mr. Necker as saying on MDR radio.

## AGENDA

### U.S. Shuns a Rift With Allies on Iran

The United States is seeking to avoid imposing sanctions on European, Canadian, Russian and Asian energy companies that invest in Iran, senior U.S. officials say. President Bill Clinton is putting off a decision on such measures, called for by the Iran-Libya Sanctions Act of 1996, to try to avoid an open confrontation with European allies and Russia. Page 11.

### Haste on U.S. Arms

An independent panel has warned that Pentagon efforts to speed anti-missile weapons into operation are marred by poor planning, insufficient testing and political pressure to hasten the defensive systems. Page 6.

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Sports	Pages 16-18.
The Internet	Pages 7, 13.
The IHT on-line	www.ihl.com



**HOMING IN** — Richard Butler, the UN disarmament chief, arriving Sunday in Iraq, where he plans rapid-fire inspections of previously off-limits sites. Page 2.

# As U.S. Gloats, Lessons From Japan

By Nicholas D. Kristof  
New York Times Service

TOKYO — Judging from today's economic landscape, it must have been a few million years ago a Japanese member of Parliament named Shintaro Ishihara, offered a few pointers for the West.

"There is no hope for the U.S.," Mr. Ishihara said. He added, "Right now, the modern civilization built by whites is coming close to its practical end."

But that was less than a decade ago, in 1989, and although Mr. Ishihara was unusually vocal in his analysis, the notion that Japan was on the rise and America on the decline was then widespread. In one formulation that was widely repeated, a scholar, Chalmers Johnson, declared: "The Cold War is over, and Japan won."

That conventional wisdom has now been turned upside down, and the United States looks particularly grand after Asian economies toppled like dominoes. But if one message from Asia's crisis is the tremendous resi-

lience of the American markets, another is the danger of hubris.

In the case of Japan in the 1980s and Southeast Asia just a year ago, excessive self-confidence led to over-

**NEWS ANALYSIS**

priced stock markets and to overextended corporations. In Asia these days, some see a milder echo of that in America today.

"Americans are patting themselves on the back and congratulating themselves on all the wonderful things that are happening in the United States,

and I can understand that, but I think one should step back," said Gleo Fukushima, president of the American Chamber of Commerce in Japan. "It wouldn't surprise me if 10 years from now, or even five years from now, we see the U.S. having some economic troubles and Japan recovering."

One of the lessons of the misjudgments of the 1980s may be how prone even experts are to expect dynamism to remain dynamism simply because they have been dynamism. A result is that

See LESSONS, Page 4

# What America Inc. Means to Moms and Dads and Boys and Girls

## Help Needed! Equality at Work, but Not at Home

By Richard Morin and Megan Rosenfeld  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Men and women have declared a cease-fire in the war that raged between the sexes through much of the last half of this century. In its place, they face common new enemies — the stress, lack of time and financial pressure of modern life.

A new national survey has found that after nearly a generation of sharing the workplace and renegotiating domestic duties, most men and women agree that increased gender equity has enriched both sexes. But both also believe that the strains of this relatively new world have made building successful marriages, raising children and leading satisfying lives ever more difficult.

The problem that now unites them, as James Lindow, 35, a warehouse operations manager in

Green Bay, Wisconsin, put it, is "the lack of time you spend with your life."

Large majorities of more than 4,000 men and women questioned in surveys last fall placed high importance on having a successful marriage and family. At the same time, equally large majorities of working men and women said they felt bad about leaving their children in the care of others, and wished they could devote more time to their families and themselves.

Surprisingly, although men and women agreed they should have equal work opportunities, and men said they approved of women working outside the home, majorities of both said it would be better if women could instead stay home to take care of the house and children.

Majorities of men and women believe there still are more advantages to being a man rather

See CAREERS, Page 6

## Help Wanted! Recruiters Coax Vacationing Students

By Steven Ginsberg  
Washington Post Service

DAYTONA BEACH, Florida — More than 200,000 college students have again descended on this spring break mecca in search of sun, surf and, of course, each other. But no matter how they fare with the opposite sex, they have already seduced another set of visitors: corporate recruiters.

Confronted with a tight labor market and a severe shortage of skilled workers, corporations are resorting to drastic measures. Forty-five came here, moved into a hotel on the beach and tried to lure bikini-clad beach-goers into job booths, even paying the college students \$5 each if they would stop partying long enough to talk to a potential employer.

"This is another bizarre indication of how tight the labor market really is," said John Challenger, president of Challenger, Gray & Christmas, a career consulting firm in Chicago. "I mean, who

wants to go see a bunch of drunken kids who are having the time of their life?"

Employers do, apparently. "We expect that," said Edward Kang, manager of college relations for International Business Machines Corp., who added that he was up most of the night thanks to two false fire alarms and the activation of his hotel's sprinklers. "It's fine; they're here to have fun."

IBM has 3,000 unfilled slots. "We're just trying to find some good people," Mr. Kang said. "We don't expect to get a bunch of hires, but it's getting to the point where we'll try anything."

This is the fourth year for the job fair, but organizers said that this year the turnout by major companies is up 25 percent. Among those making their first trip, and vaulting this one-time local event into a national attraction, are Electronic

See RECRUITS, Page 6

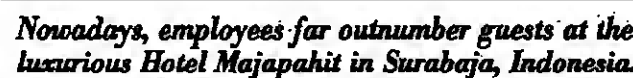
Newstand Prices	
Domestic	\$1.00
Foreign	\$1.50
Canada	\$1.25
Europe	\$1.50
Japan	\$2.00
Latin America	\$1.25
Middle East	\$1.25
South America	\$1.25
Australia	\$1.50
New Zealand	\$1.50
India	\$2.00
China	\$2.00
South Korea	\$2.00
Taiwan	\$2.00
Hong Kong	\$2.00
Singapore	\$2.00
Malaysia	\$2.00
Thailand	\$2.00
Philippines	\$2.00
Indonesia	\$2.00
Sri Lanka	\$2.00
Bangladesh	\$2.00
Pakistan	\$2.00
Myanmar	\$2.00
Nepal	\$2.00
Bhutan	\$2.00
Maldives	\$2.00
Brunei	\$2.00
Singapore	\$2.00
Malaysia	\$2.00
Thailand	\$2.00
Philippines	\$2.00
Indonesia	\$2.00
Sri Lanka	\$2.00
Bangladesh	\$2.00
Pakistan	\$2.00
Myanmar	\$2.00
Nepal	\$2.00
Bhutan	\$2.00
Maldives	\$2.00
Brunei	\$2.00



## 5-Star Luxury at Bargain Prices

The story of the Majapahit illustrates the heady, boom-years rush to open

capital coming in. And Surabaya will rebound. When the crisis is finished, it will still be Indonesia's second-largest city."



*Nowadays, employees far outnumber guests at the luxurious Hotel Majapahit in Surabaya, Indonesia.*

# Pope Appeals For Loosening Of Nigerian Military's Grip

scores of government opponents and pro-democracy activists were thrown in jail or harassed, Human Rights Watch said.

# UN Team Plans Rapid-Fire Inspections in Iraq

**"Romeo and Juliet" (one of three he wrote for the ballerina) and by the bold choreography of Leonid Lavrovsky.**

organ, Bloomberg.

**THE MONEY REPORT**  
Saturday in the IFT.

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*Imprimé par Offprint, 73 rue*

## New Year's Wishes From U.S. to Iran

Both men had seen Mr. Primakov dominate policy on Iraq even before the collapse of the Soviet Union.

# Galina Ulanova, Transcendent Ballerina, Dies

**SATURDAY:** Serbia.  
**SUNDAY:** Taiwan.

*Sources: J.P.*

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## TRAVEL UPDATE

## Greek Airline Staff Plans Stoppage

**This Week's Holidays**

## This Week's Holidays

Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

**MONDAY:** Albania, Colombia, Pakistan.  
**TUESDAY:** Guyana, Nepal.  
**WEDNESDAY:** Cyprus, Greece.  
**THURSDAY:** Bangladesh, Mali.  
**FRIDAY:** Bahrain, Israel, Burma.  
**SATURDAY:** Serbia.  
**SUNDAY:** Taiwan.

Sources: J.P. Morgan, Bloomberg.

## 'Titanic' Necklace Is Sold

## Replica of Movie Jewelry, With Real Gems, Fetches \$2.2 Million, Half for Diana Fund

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## WEATHER

Forecast for Tuesday through Thursday, as provided by AccuWeather



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## THE AMERICAS

## Republican Leader Assails Clinton for Invoking Privilege

**WASHINGTON** — The Senate majority leader said Sunday that President Bill Clinton had made a mistake by invoking "executive privilege" in the White House sex scandal and predicted that it would damage his credibility.

"It looks like they are hiding something," Senator Trent Lott, Republican of Mississippi, said on the NBC News program "Meet the Press."

Mr. Clinton invoked the rarely used privilege Friday, in an effort to prevent a grand jury investigating the scandal from hearing the testimony of two top aides.

The independent counsel, Kenneth Starr, is fighting Mr. Clinton's use of executive privilege in his investigation of whether the president or his aides urged a former White House intern, Monica

Lewinsky, to lie about a possible sexual relationship with Mr. Clinton. The president has denied any wrongdoing.

Executive privilege was designed to ensure that a president can enjoy free and frank exchanges with close aides, but federal courts have often limited its use to discussions of national security issues.

## A Bid to Block Questioning

Stephen Labaton of The New York Times reported earlier:

Mr. Clinton's lawyers invoked the privilege in a closed hearing before the federal judge supervising the grand jury to block the questioning of Bruce Lindsey, the deputy White House counsel, and Sidney Blumenthal, another presidential adviser.

Judge Norma Holloway Johnson did

not immediately issue a ruling. White House officials said that they had been trying to reach a compromise to avoid the courtroom confrontation, and that they might still try to negotiate a way around an impasse. A constitutional confrontation could last months, prolonging or delaying the investigation, and ultimately require the intervention of the Supreme Court.

Investigators want to question Mr. Lindsey because he has been a top adviser to the president in the Paula Jones sexual misconduct lawsuit. The Lewinsky investigation is an outgrowth of information pertaining to that civil case, with prosecutors examining whether Mr. Clinton or any of his advisers sought to discourage Ms. Lewinsky and other witnesses from being truthful or urged them to hide evidence. The pres-

ident has denied telling anyone to lie.

Mr. Lindsey has already testified over two days before the Lewinsky grand jury, although one of his appearances was marked by closed-door arguments over subjects that he and his lawyers believed should be protected from disclosure because of his relationship to the president. Lawyers involved in the case said that the White House particularly wanted to keep secret conversations that Mr. Lindsey had with Mr. Clinton after he gave his deposition in the Jones case on Jan. 17.

## Attorneys Battle in Jones Case

Peter Baker of The Washington Post reported:

Attorneys defending Mr. Clinton in the Jones lawsuit have asked a federal

judge to throw out all testimony about his alleged sexual escapades with other women, even as they abandoned plans to introduce evidence about Mrs. Jones's past sex life.

The president's legal team argued in a brief filed in U.S. District Court in Little Rock, Arkansas, that Mrs. Jones's lawyers engaged in a "smear campaign" intended to "taint the jury pool" last week when they made public hundreds of pages of sworn statements documenting accusations of womanizing by Mr. Clinton.

The Jones team contended that the filing was relevant because it constituted evidence of a pattern of rewarding or punishing women in the workplace based on whether they succumbed to Mr. Clinton's alleged advances.

## Wiley Cleared Air In 2d Clinton Chat

**WASHINGTON** — Kathleen Wiley, a former White House employee who has said that President Bill Clinton made an unwanted sexual advance to her in 1993, said in a sworn deposition that in a second meeting alone with Mr. Clinton in the Oval Office less than two weeks later she told him that the earlier incident should be forgotten.

In the deposition, Mrs. Wiley said that during the second meeting, "I don't know how I said it, but I basically said I just wanted that to be over with."

According to the deposition, which was released Friday as part of court filings made public by Mr. Clinton's lawyers, Mrs. Wiley said that the meeting took place Dec. 10, 1993. That is 11 days after a meeting she had near the Oval Office during which, according to Mrs. Wiley, the president hugged her, touched her breasts and placed her hand on his genitals.

In her deposition, Mrs. Wiley said Mr. Clinton did not make any advances toward her at the second meeting. She said she had requested it to again solicit Mr. Clinton's help in finding a full-time job. (NTT)

## Broadcaster Fined

**WASHINGTON** — Pat Robertson's Christian Broadcasting Network has agreed to pay a "significant" penalty to the Internal Revenue Service and accept retroactive loss of tax-exempt status for 1986 and 1987.

Both the IRS and CBN refused to disclose the amount of the penalty, but the settlement amounts to an acknowledgment that money from CBN was used in violation of tax laws to promote the Republican's 1988 presidential campaign. (WP)

## Quote/Unquote

Mike Mansfield, 95, a Montana Democrat who was majority leader of the Senate for 16 years, says what worries him most today is political polarization: "I've always felt that the true strength of the Senate lay in the center, not on the right and not on the left, but with those people who could see both sides and were not so convicted of their own assumptions that they wouldn't listen to the other side." (NTT)

## AMERICAN TOPICS

## Newest 'Great Lake' Boasts Its Own Mysterious Beast

Lake Champlain, the spectacular body of water that recently managed to get itself declared officially as one of the Great Lakes, has other claims to fame. One lies at the bottom of the lake: thousands of bottles of bootleg whiskey dumped by smugglers bringing it from Canada where U.S. patrol boats ambushed them.

Another treasure is even more intriguing: A creature, reportedly 15 to 30 feet long, with a snakelike head that more than 300 people say they have seen. Reported sightings have come from sea captains, ministers, doctors and others. The first came from the lake's discoverer, Samuel de Champlain, who in 1609 reported seeing a "20-foot serpent thick as a barrel and a head like a horse."

Joseph Zarzynski, a history teacher in Saratoga Springs, New York, has spent 20 years searching for the creature known as Champ. Throwing out the wilder descriptions of huge beasts with flowing red manes, he is left with what he and many others consider credible descriptions of a large animal with a snakelike body, possibly a surviving prehistoric beast known as a plesiosaur, reports Discover magazine.

Mr. Zarzynski and the others have their doubters, of course, especially since no carcass has ever been found.

But another explanation has come from Middlebury College scientists, who note that Champlain is the site of an unusual type of powerful, churning underwater wave known as a seiche, which can wreck logs or



Debris from the lake bottom and heave them about in ways that could account for the sightings. Interestingly, another narrow, deep lake, also a former inland salt sea, has been found to have a seiche: Scotland's Loch Ness.

**DEVASTATION** — A building in Stoneville, North Carolina, after a tornado ripped through the town Friday, killing two and injuring 20.

debris from the lake bottom and heave them about in ways that could account for the sightings. Interestingly, another narrow, deep lake, also a former inland salt sea, has been found to have a seiche: Scotland's Loch Ness.

**Short Takes**

The school district in Uniondale, New York, opened its doors Saturday for voluntary classes in its junior and senior high schools, becoming one of the first public school systems in the United States to do so. The program is a response to tougher new state graduation requirements, and comes, incidentally, on the heels of reports of poor showings in math and science by American students.

America's movie theaters are struggling against competition from cable television, pay-per-view

and the Internet, but many theater owners think they have found the recipe to fight back: bigger, better seats. Owners at a national convention last week in Las Vegas agreed on the need to install stadium seating, a tiered theater design that offers more leg room, flip-up armrests (for snuggling), optional headrests, and an unobstructed view of the screen, reports the Los Angeles Times. Nearly all new theater construction is stadium-style. Other extras include larger curved screens; adjoining coffee bars and shopping boutiques; and even fiber-optic illuminated drink holders, which constantly change color. The ultimate, now being tried in some American theaters and a few abroad: for a \$25 ticket, patrons enjoy recliner seats and waitress service in a club-like atmosphere.

Brian Knowlton

## Washington Mocks Itself: Take Ken Starr ... Please

At Gridiron Club, Clinton and Press Get Ribbed

**WASHINGTON** — President Bill Clinton navigated an awkward night by cracking wise on his lawyers, bemoaning the "March Madness" of scandal and promising with a flourishing disco pose that he would be "Staying Alive" through it all.

The 113th annual Gridiron Club Dinner was a roasting that briefly and gingerly turned the Monica Lewinsky inquiry into a laughing matter.

Setting the tone for his monologue, Mr. Clinton gazed over the crowd of journalistic and political elite and said, "So, how was your week?"

The audience erupted into laughter, knowing it had been a rotten week for Mr. Clinton, having begun with Kathleen Wiley's appearance on "60 Minutes" and ended at this gathering. "Jokes are told," Mr. Clinton said.

Just getting warmed up, he likened the controversy to this month's college basketball tournament: "This is an unusual time in Washington — sort of our version of 'March Madness.'"

Then, Mr. Clinton made light of the controversy without mentioning Ms. Lewinsky, Mrs. Wiley, Paula Jones or Jennifer Flowers. His jokes "were a whole lot funnier before the lawyers got ahold of them," he said.

The House speaker, Newt Gingrich, preceded Mr. Clinton to the lectern, saying it was sobering to realize that "during this meal the president's job approval rating will go up six points."

## 1997 GROUP EARNINGS UP 33% AND STRONG OUTLOOK FOR 1998

A world leader in construction materials, Lafarge holds top-ranking positions in all six of its core businesses: cement, ready-mix concrete, aggregates, gypsum, specialty products and roofing.

Lafarge employs 65,000 people and generates annual sales of FRF 61.5 billion. It is committed to the development of construction materials which bring greater comfort, aesthetic appeal and safety to our everyday lives.

+ 35 %

Net operating income

+ 32 %

Net earnings Group share

+ 33 %

Net earnings per share

## SHARP RISE IN NET INCOME

Sales increased by 19.3%, to 42 billion French francs.

Net operating income reached 5,630 million French francs (+35%). All areas of business had higher operating income, mainly as a result of the following:

■ In Western Europe, improved sales and steady prices;

■ the strong economic growth in the United States and a continuing recovery in Canada, together with an increase in prices;

■ the growth of most markets in the emerging countries (Newly Industrialized Countries, Central and Eastern Europe);

■ the continuation of cost control policy.

Net earnings (Group share) reached 2,432 million French francs (+ 32%). Net earnings per share rose to 27.2 French francs (+ 33%). These increases are the highest in ten years.

A proposal will be made at the General Shareholders' Meeting to increase the dividend to 11 French francs, i.e. 16.50 French francs including the tax credit (+ 10%).

Internet: <http://www.lafarge.com>

## STRONG OUTLOOK FOR 1998

In addition to the strong increase in sales and earnings, 1997 also featured the successful acquisition of Redland, which is not included in the 1997 accounts, and which would have boosted Lafarge's 1997 consolidated sales to 61.5 billion French francs.

This acquisition allows Lafarge to strengthen its world leadership in construction materials, and in particular to expand its range of activities into roofing. It will have a positive impact on net earnings per share in 1998.

To provide itself with the financial resources required for growth, Lafarge has decided to increase its capital by around three billion French francs through an issue of shares with preferential subscription rights. "Lafarge," declared Bertrand COLLOMB, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, "will thereby have the increased resources to conduct its profitable growth strategy, especially in emerging market countries. By pursuing our competitiveness and development programs, and thanks to the general trends exhibited in our markets and the highly positive effect of integrating Redland, our income should continue to grow in 1998". Furthermore, Bertrand COLLOMB also pointed out that "the Asian crisis will not have a significant impact on the Group's profits".

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## Paraguay's New Democracy: Confused

By Diana Jean Schemo  
New York Times Service

**ASUNCION, Paraguay** — Fearing that a general who tried to seize power two years ago could win the presidential election in May, the governing party here is maneuvering to bar his candidacy, plunging this country into the worst political crisis of its fledgling democracy.

What is at stake in Paraguay, home of one of Latin America's longest-running military dictatorships, until 1989, is the country's first peaceful transition from one civilian government to another.

The Colorado Party, which has run Paraguay uninterrupted for the last half century, has been trying to block the election of Lino Oviedo, a retired general, since his unexpected victory in the party's primary in September.

Mr. Oviedo has been at odds with President Juan Carlos Wasmosy since April 1996, when the president ordered him dismissed. The general defied the order and made a bid for power before stepping down. After the general's primary victory in September, the president ordered his arrest on charges of insubordination based on the 1996 dispute, and picked the members of a special military tribunal to try him.

On March 9, the tribunal sentenced Mr. Oviedo to 10 years, and the Colorado Party named Mr. Oviedo's running mate, Raul Cubas, as its presidential candidate. Mr. Oviedo vowed to continue his campaign from prison.

The drama — which pits a would-be

strongman who was legitimately chosen to run for president against a civilian president accused of using dictatorial tactics to eliminate his enemy — has confused and disoriented people here.

At a special convention in early March, the party leadership made accusations of fraud in the primary and suggested delaying elections 60 days so it could field a new candidate. Party leaders warned darkly of a conspiracy by the Supreme Electoral Tribunal, which monitors electoral rolls and has stood firm by the constitutionally mandated timetable for elections.

The machinations of the Colorado Party to engineer delayed elections with a replacement candidate have caused concern among foreign governments.

"If the world community lets it happen, two months down the line, what guarantees do we have that the delay won't extend longer?" said a Western diplomat. But Bernardo Pericas, the Brazilian ambassador here, said that Mr. Wasmosy assured him that he would leave office on Aug. 15. The president also promised the Organization of American States the elections would occur May 10, as scheduled.

As they warned Mr. Oviedo in April 1996, the United States, Brazil and Argentina are now threatening Mr. Wasmosy with severe consequences should the country stifle democracy outright.

Mr. Oviedo has been a central figure in Paraguay's recent history, leading the conspiracy that overthrew General Alfredo Stroessner in 1989, and growing

to become a powerful figure at Mr. Wasmosy's side.

Mr. Oviedo, who has brought a civil suit challenging his incarceration, maintains he is still running for president. And Domingo Laino, a candidate representing an alliance of opposition parties, has refused to accept any postponement of the elections, which he is calling a "coup d'état."

Mr. Wasmosy's office denied a request to interview Mr. Oviedo. In written answers to questions submitted through his lawyer, the general denied that he was attempting a coup when he refused Mr. Wasmosy's dismissal.

"Before, everyone saw Lino Oviedo as the coup leader and Wasmosy as the victim," said Jose Francisco Appleyard, Mr. Oviedo's lawyer. Now, he said, the roles have been reversed. "Who's the one who wants to ignore the election results?" he said. "Who wants to delay elections? Now, Wasmosy is trying to lead a coup."

Some analysts attribute Mr. Oviedo's primary victory to tireless legwork and an ability to speak the peasants' language. Mr. Oviedo, they say, would eat at the homes of poor and working-class voters, always making sure to say, "When I'm president, there'll be more meat in his pot."

But others see in his victory democracy's failure to address the problems of a poor, uneducated electorate. And critics say that he used vast personal sums whose origins have never been explained to finance roads, bridges, schools and other projects in poor towns.

## Away From Politics

• The Bureau of Labor Statistics says union membership fell by 159,000 last year, to 16.1 million workers, even though unions have pumped millions of dollars into organizing and said they recruited 385,000 workers in 1997. The decline was worrisome, union officials acknowledged, because the economy added 2.8 million jobs. (NYT)

• The army is investigating claims that its own investigators coerced witnesses and targeted only blacks — including the army's former top enlisted man — for sexual misconduct prosecution. The June in Baltimore reported. The inspector-general was ordered to determine whether army agents "knowingly pursued racially motivated allegations." (AP)

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مکان العمل



## ASIA/PACIFIC

# King's Pardon Of Ranariddh Gives Exile 'Open Door'

**PHNOM PENH** — King Norodom Sihanouk's pardon of the deposed co-prime minister, Prince Norodom Ranariddh, has breathed new life into the precarious Cambodian peace process, but more political maneuvering lies ahead, analysts said Sunday.

King Sihanouk issued a full amnesty for his son late Saturday, erasing two criminal sentences and an order in pay more than \$50 million in damages, just hours after the second prime minister, Hun Sen, who deposed the prince in a coup last July, made a surprise about-face and asked the king to grant the pardon.

"It's very good news, but there are still obstacles to be overcome," a diplomat in Phnom Penh said.

The pardon, a crucial component of a Japanese peace plan for Cambodia, followed a flurry of messages between the king and Mr. Hun Sen.

The king threw the ball into Hun Sen's court and Hun Sen immediately took it and threw it back, another diplomat said. "I never refer to it as peace process. It's a game, a power game between the two of them, and it continues."

After the coup, Prince Ranariddh was charged with security crimes. He denied the charges but agreed to be tried in his absence and accept a pardon.

Two military courts sentenced him this month to 35 years in prison for smuggling weapons and plotting a coup of his own. He also was ordered to pay for damage caused by the fighting in July. Without the pardon, he would have been politically finished. The law excludes convicted criminals from elections.

Analysts say Mr. Hun Sen sees the prince as a major threat in elections and does not want him back. But the international community has made his return a condition for electoral aid.

"Hun Sen can now expect the international community to release the assistance he needs," a diplomat said. "The elections will carry on."

A Cambodian political analyst said: "This is the open door for Ranariddh to return, but there are a lot more steps."

Prince Ranariddh, who is in exile in Bangkok, was not available for comment, but an aide said no date had been set for his return. Told that some political analysts in Phnom Penh were reacting with caution to the pardon, the aide, Kong Vibol, said: "I think they're right."



The pardon of Prince Ranariddh bolsters Cambodia's peace process.

# Hong Kong Worries: Can the Press Remain Free?

By Mark Landler  
New York Times Service

**HONG KONG** — A dispute over press freedom has erupted here, interrupting Hong Kong's otherwise peaceful return to Chinese rule and temporarily upstaging even the Asian financial crisis.

The fracas began March 4 when a Hong Kong delegate to the Chinese People's Political Consultative Congress harshly criticized the city's government-owned broadcaster, Radio Television Hong Kong, and urged the government to clamp down on it. The delegate, Xu Simin, accused the broadcaster of undermining Hong Kong's new leaders and described it as a "remnant of British rule."

Because Mr. Xu has close ties to the Chinese government and made his comments at a meeting in Beijing, many journalists and pro-democracy politicians interpreted the criticism as the first step in a crackdown on the news media. Hong Kong's chief executive, Tung Chee-hwa, added to the fears with only a

tepid endorsement of the broadcaster's editorial independence. "While freedom of speech is important," Mr. Tung said, "it is also important for government policies to be positively presented." He was in Beijing to attend the National People's Congress.

Mr. Tung later reaffirmed that Radio Television Hong Kong would remain independent. But journalists and pro-democracy leaders said his conflicting responses indicated that vigorous news media are no longer welcome here.

"People here see RTHK's losing its independence as a litmus test of whether Hong Kong will have any press freedom at all," said Emily Lau, a former journalist who is one of Hong Kong's most outspoken pro-democracy politicians.

Fears that Hong Kong's news media would be muzzled after the July 1 return to China had receded in recent months, partly because Beijing has kept a determinedly low profile there and partly because Asia's economic crisis has distracted people from politics.

But Miss Lau said the dispute would thrust the issue back into the spotlight,

not least because Radio Television Hong Kong will play a central role in covering Hong Kong's legislative elections in May. The broadcaster does not own television stations, but it supplies news and public affairs programs to the city's two commercial broadcasters. It also operates seven radio stations, including Hong Kong's only Mandarin-language station, which gives it a commanding presence.

Mr. Xu trained most of his fire on a popular radio program, "Talkabout," which regularly criticizes leaders in Hong Kong and Beijing.

Such radio talk shows are a staple in Hong Kong, attracting more than 700,000 listeners each morning. With three programs vying for the audience, they compete to offer the most pungent political commentary.

"The fact is, people don't believe controlled media," said Terry Nealon, the head of English-language news at Radio Television Hong Kong. "If RTHK were controlled by the government, people wouldn't watch it or listen to it."

Rancorous relations with the government are nothing new for the broad-

caster, which was started by the British colonial government in 1923 as a local version of BBC. Mr. Nealon recalled an incident in which the news department was censored by the British colonial administration, when he was a novice producer in the mid-1970s.

But the stakes are much greater today, given China's determination not to appear to meddle in Hong Kong. For the past week, government officials have scrambled to explain that Mr. Tung steadfastly supports the broadcasting service and has asked about the criticism.

Some officials even found a silver lining. They pointed out that the head of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Congress, Li Ruihuan, indirectly reproached Mr. Xu, declaring in a speech March 7 that delegates should not question Hong Kong's internal affairs.

"It helped clarify the concept of 'one country, two systems,'" said a senior Hong Kong official, referring to the agreement with Britain that guarantees Hong Kong some autonomy as a special administrative region of China.

## BRIEFLY

## India Vows Better Pakistan Ties

**NEW DELHI** — The new prime minister, Atal Bihari Vajpayee, said Sunday that his government would try to improve ties with its bitter foe, Pakistan.

"Whenever there is the slightest opportunity to improve our relations with Islamabad, my government will go the extra mile," Mr. Vajpayee said in a television broadcast, his first address to the nation.

The rise of Mr. Vajpayee's Hindu nationalist Bharatiya Janata Party to power has drawn sharp comment from Pakistan.

But Mr. Vajpayee, who faces a close confidence vote in Parliament this week, held out hope of a new beginning with Pakistan. "Our relations have been and are bedeviled by needless tensions," he said. "But our lives are intertwined."

## Fires Destroy Indonesian Forest

**JAKARTA** — Fresh fires have destroyed thousands of hectares of forest on the Indonesian side of Borneo, the Antara news agency reported Sunday.

The agency said a fire in the Sungai Wein forest, near the oil town of Balikpapan, had already destroyed a fifth of the 10,000-hectare (25,000-acre) forest.

And fires in Riau Province on Sumatra are threatening 200 elephants, Governor Suripto said in appealing for help in saving the animals, Antara said.

## Ramos Maps Out End of Term

**MANILA** — President Fidel Ramos said Sunday that his top goals in his last 100 days in office were to hand over

power peacefully to his successor and make the Philippines the first country to put Asia's financial turmoil behind it.

"I want the Philippines to be the first country in Asia to recover from the ongoing regional currency crisis," Mr. Ramos said. "And we will make it happen."

Mr. Ramos, who is barred by the constitution from seeking a second term, is to step down June 30. His successor is to be chosen in a May 11 election in which Vice President Joseph Estrada is the front-runner. (Reuters)

## Singapore Punishes Immigrants

**SINGAPORE** — Singapore has jailed and ordered caned 117 men convicted of entering the country illegally or overstaying their visas, the Sunday Times reported.

The men were among 300 people charged with immigration offenses Saturday. They bring to nearly 800 the number of people arrested last week in a drive against illegal immigrants, who have been flooding into Singapore as neighboring economies deteriorate.

"We are literally a nation besieged," the unidentified prosecutor was quoted as saying. The men were sentenced to up to six weeks in jail and to four to six strokes of the cane. (Reuters)

## 3 Killed in Philippine Crash

**BACOLOD, Philippines** — Three people on the ground were killed Sunday when a Philippine Airlines plane plowed into squatter shacks after overshooting the runway here, officials said.

They said that 38 of the 127 passengers and crew on board the plane were hospitalized. The Airbus 320 had flown from Manila, 490 kilometers (305 miles) to the north. (Reuters)

# Bid to Advance Korean Talks In Switzerland Is Full of Holes

**GENEVA** — An effort to lock North and South Korea into a peace process unraveled at an Alpine cheese farm in Switzerland, the Chinese mediator says.

Chen Jian, China's assistant foreign minister, had proposed an excursion to the medieval village of Gruyere last Thursday for envoys from the Koreans, China and the United States.

But he said the differences became unbridgeable after the trip. "We were close to agreement," Mr. Chen said. "But it was only after we returned from Gruyere that we hit the snags and the end positions changed on all sides."

The troubled negotiations broke up Saturday in disarray, with North Korea threatening to walk out and Washington and Pyongyang trading accusations over who was to blame for the failure.

North Korea said it would not negotiate unless the United States discussed the withdrawal of its 37,000 troops from South Korea and the conclusion of a peace agreement.

The United States rejected both demands, saying the two issues were non-negotiable. Washington says the presence of its troops across the border from North Korea, which has a 1.2-million-member military, helps keep the peace.

It took more than five hours of haggling just to get the four parties to sit down together — and more than 20 months of work to begin the first round in December in Geneva.

Once there, North Korea's representatives refused to sit across from South Korea's and demanded and received a place opposite the United States, with which it has sought to deal directly in the past, bypassing the South.

But the mood in Geneva was one of suspicion and mistrust. The talks failed to narrow what one senior U.S. official called "a tremendous gap."

Like dancers in a minuet, negotiators for the two Koreas seemed to edge closer throughout the week without making much direct contact, even though they stayed at the same hotel.

The deputy head of the South Korean delegation, Yu Myong Hwan, said the North Koreans kept to themselves all week, avoiding any contact with the South Koreans.

"The Cold War is alive in Geneva," Mr. Yu said. "Even here, the North Koreans live in a siege mentality. They rarely came out of their rooms. The North Koreans are like dinosaurs. They do not realize their surroundings have changed. They live in their own world."

# LESSONS: Japanese Example Offers U.S. a Warning on Hubris

Continued from Page 1

some analysts raise questions about American triumphalism today.

"I think this is a time when we ought to be pretty humble," said Jeffrey Garten, dean of the Yale School of Management, "and at all costs not beat our breasts and try to demonstrate that somehow we have got the formula, because it was in this decade that an awful lot of people thought we didn't. I think it's very possible that within the next four or five years there'll be the kind of problems that create another level of doubt."

In particular, Asia's crisis has created new risks of a global economic downturn. Mr. Garten warned that if Asia's problems thus lead to a slowdown in the United States, then the American business structure will no longer seem so magnificent "and a huge number of critics will emerge."

To be sure, virtually everyone believes that the American boom is genuine and unlikely to run off a cliff the way Japan's did in 1990 or South-east Asia's did last year. But some say that the United States is also growing in part because of a cyclical expansion and that it may risk being bumbled in the next cyclical contraction.

"Great economic success at least temporarily hides all sorts of problems," said M.Y. Yoshino, a professor at Harvard Business School. "Unless we've somehow found a way of breaking the economic cycle, which I don't think we have, then we'll face a downturn, too. And then our economic and social problems will re-emerge."

John Neuffer, an American at Mitsui Marine Research Institute in Tokyo, says that

rest on a speculative bubble of overpriced real estate as happened in Japan, where the Imperial Palace grounds in Tokyo in the late 1980s were said to be theoretically worth more than all of California.

From the vantage point of Asia, economists also emphasize that the pendulum in favor of American economic growth did not swing on its own; rather, the United States

genuinely restructured in important ways since the doom-and-gloom talk of the 1980s. The United States has worked to eliminate its budget deficit, deregulated broad areas of the economy, cut tax rates and nurtured a new industry in information technology that is the envy of the world.

"Market capitalism certainly had its defects, but a number of them were addressed during the '70s and '80s," said Robert Alan Feldman, chief economist of Morgan Stanley in Tokyo.

Some analysts suggest that one lesson of the Asian economic mess — and of America's difficulties a decade ago — may be how easy it is to come up with myriad explanations for why a trend is likely to continue. A decade ago, experts were full of intelligent-sounding explanations for why Japan was going to bury the United States, and now there are an equal number of intelligent-sounding explanations about why Japan is finished.

What is especially dizzying is that precisely the same factors that were cited then as fundamental American weaknesses are now viewed as strengths.

Now almost everyone believes that the great American advantage is the flexibility of its businesses and the lack of government intervention in the economy. But Ezra Vo-

gel, long one of America's most distinguished experts on Asia, reflected a widespread view when in 1985 he hailed "the superior flexibility of Japanese institutions, coordinated by government, to adapt more quickly in new opportunities."

Back then, industrial planning was the rage, and it was America that was considered inflexible.

"The recent progress achieved by Japan and several European countries, and America's relative decline, require no convoluted explanations," said Robert Reich, then a Harvard professor and later secretary of labor, in a 1980s book praising industrial planning. "For largely historical reasons these countries are organized for economic adaptation. And for largely historical reasons, America is not."

Likewise, the main problem Japan now faces — by its own reckoning and that of American analysts — is a dismal bank oversight and a maelstrom of bad debts. But in 1989, Harvard Business Review hailed Japan's financial regulators as "unsurpassed" and extolled Japanese banks for their "high-quality assets."

One message may be that when an economy is booming along, there is a tendency to give a hit too much credit to the brilliance of its economic and social structures. More broadly, many analysts say that an essential lesson for America from Asia's experience is not to spend too much time patting one's own back.

Thomas Foley, the former House speaker who is now ambassador to Japan, mused: "I'm worried a trifle that this kind of mild triumphalism that we have in the United States about our economy — you know, the model of the world now, we're going up and up and up — may benefit from the biblical injunction that pride goeth before the fall."

Japan is facing problems but 'Americans don't see the cliff they may walk over.'

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## EUROPE

## Cultural Junk Aside, Germans Fuss Little Over America's Prominent Role

By John Vinocur  
International Herald Tribune

BERLIN — The power of the United States is such at the edge of the 21st century that Germans tend to discuss sharing small bits of it with some reluctance, leaving the Americans thinking that, willfully or inadvertently or by default, their assignment to do it all in the world will not change much in the years beyond 2000.

This potential parceling out of some of America's prerogatives was the essential subject of a seminar here, and it brought confirmation that not much of a realignment of roles will occur soon. In security policy or matters concerning the international position of the dollar, no German voices rose to say that the American-dominated status quo was profoundly unjust and a long-term formula for disaster.

The conference was held under the auspices of the American Academy of Berlin, with Chancellor Helmut Kohl, Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel, Deputy Secretary of State Strobe Talbott and Henry Kissinger among the German and American speakers addressing the theme "Intellectual Leadership for the New Century." Real circumspection

seemed at work here rather than fake modesty. But there was an expression of concern, with the idea being heard that the world of culture was being distorted under the weight of junk entertainment merchandised from the United States.

The accusation was not shrill. Instead, the circumstances were described as those in which subjects such as freedom, justice and tolerance were no longer essential to the cultural industry. Its basic concern instead was the globalization of marketing techniques.

Michael Naumann, president of the New York book publisher Henry Holt, said that the presence of hundreds of television channels, aimed at a world market and solely concerned with entertainment of marginal value, was coming to dominate culture through merchandising tie-ins enveloping book publishing and every other aspect of cultural activity.

From his viewpoint as the German chief executive of a German-owned American publisher, Mr. Naumann insisted, "The German-American cultural future is the future of entertainment."

The challenge, he suggested, was to struggle for greater values in the context of an overwhelming economic reality. "If we can't have

any influence on totalitarian entertainment," he said, "we end cultural community."

Volker Schlöndorff, the German film director, spoke of "shrinking diversity" in the world's film industry. A non-American producer, he said, increasingly faced circumstances where he had to put a film in an American pipeline in order to reach his home market.

"You even have situations," he said, "where a French film must go to America first in order to be distributed properly in Germany."

Mr. Schlöndorff said he did not agree with cultural protectionism or that an American globalization of culture was at hand. But he said the business dynamic of focusing investment on films that could be marketed globally was extremely powerful — "and I don't see how you are going to change it."

None of this sense of things going in hard-to-retrieve, unwanted directions characterized two other forum discussions on security and economic issues. But there was very little indication of sufficient confidence or ambition at hand in Europe's most powerful country to engage Europe in world leadership beyond its present parameters.

Mr. Kohl stated in a speech the clearly uncontested proposition that the United States would need Europe in the years to come. As certain as this seemed, Mr. Kinkel, his foreign minister, acknowledged it was unlikely in the foreseeable future that there would be any single European voice on security policy. In the meanwhile, he said, Europe should be engaging itself in initiatives like a trans-Atlantic free-trade zone — proposed to a very lukewarm reception two weeks ago by the European Commission — that would have an organic function as meaningful as its economic aspect.

Mr. Kissinger stressed the idea of Europe and the United States undertaking more substantive issues together. He pointed to Indonesia and the extent to which its problems represented the clash elsewhere in Asia and Latin America between economic theory and political evolution. China's development was another subject where Europeans and Americans should be formulating a long-term viewpoint, he said.

However politically incorrect it would seem in American universities, Mr. Kissinger said, the two partners should be concerned with affirming that "there is a Western civilization" with special values.

Much of the discussion moved from the broadest themes to concentrate on the entry of Turkey into the European Union, with Mr. Talbott pressing the idea and the German participants underscoring the problems it represents.

"We have to learn as Europeans to take up responsibilities that are more global," said Karsten Voigt, foreign policy spokesman of the opposition Social Democrats' parliamentary group. But he added: "We don't have the culture yet. Particularly the Germans. We've got to learn this, and then the Americans will have to learn to consult us."

In the discussion on economics, Fred Bergsten, director of the International Institute for Economics in Washington, pressed a view that the European single currency would emerge a decade after its inauguration as a reserve currency parallel to the dollar. He said there was considerable potential for conflict in this development and that both sides should be talking about it now.

Otto Graf Lambsdorff, a former German economics minister, said the prospect of the euro as rival or co-equal with the dollar all seemed a bit hasty to him. Working together on trade policy seemed more of this world, he suggested. The remark well suited the tone of the conference.

## U.S. Outrage Over Arrest Of 6 Americans in Kosovo

By Lee Hockstader  
Washington Post Service

PRISTINA, Yugoslavia — Six Americans remained in jail here Sunday in what U.S. diplomats called a case of official anti-American harassment masquerading as a garden-variety technical offense.

Most of the six, who were sentenced to 10-day jail terms for not reporting their presence to local police, are members of a San Francisco-based group called Peace Workers. They had spent at least several days in Kosovo, the volatile southern province of Serbia, Yugoslavia's dominant republic, instructing local ethnic Albanian activists on nonviolent conflict resolution before being arrested late Friday and Saturday, according to U.S. sources.

In another episode involving Americans in the region, the Yugoslav authorities refused Saturday to grant visas to 14 members of a bipartisan delegation, including Representative Jim Moran, Democrat of Virginia, two other congressmen and Ed Turner, CNN editor at large.

The group was attempting to enter the country from neighboring Macedonia to call attention to what it called, in a press release, "the recent reign of terror inflicted on the people of Kosovo" by the regime of President Slobodan Milosevic of Yugoslavia. The visit would have coincided with elections Sunday

for the president and Parliament of Kosovo, an event the Serbian government regards as illegal.

The arrests and visa denials come amid what appears to be a rising tide of anti-Americanism here in recent days. More than 80 ethnic Albanians have been killed in a Serbian crackdown in Kosovo that began Feb. 28, and Washington has vowed to impose further economic sanctions on Belgrade.

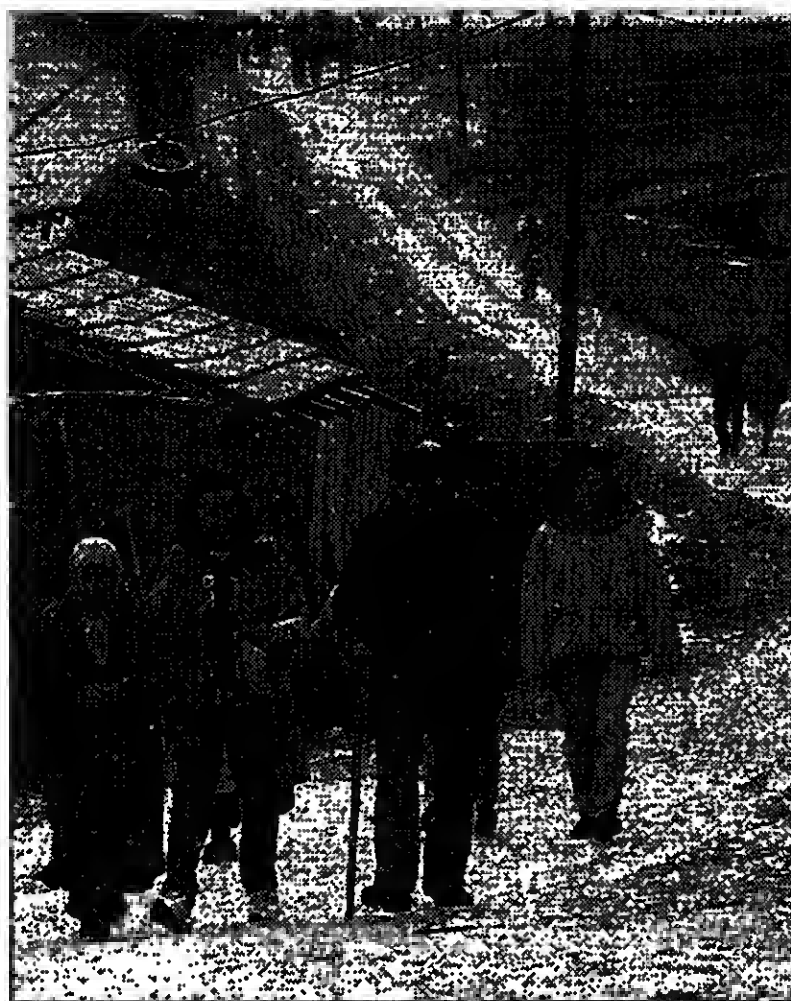
The U.S. criticism has whipped up resentment and a mood of victimization among Serbs, who say they were justified in taking harsh measures against what they consider ethnic Albanian terrorists. Even opponents of the government are furious at Washington's threat of new sanctions, believing they will do nothing but deepen sympathy for Mr. Milosevic's authoritarian regime and further deplete Yugoslavia's economy.

## Ethnic Albanians Go to Polls

The ethnic Albanian vote in Kosovo on Sunday for a president and Parliament was marked by high turnout and a calm atmosphere, according to Agence France-Presse. No major incidents were reported.

An electoral commission official said the turnout was about 72 percent by mid-afternoon.

About 1.1 million people are registered to vote for a president and 130 deputies to sit in the Parliament of the self-proclaimed Kosovo Republic.



Ethnic Albanians heading toward a polling station Sunday in the village of Hajvalia, Yugoslavia, to vote in an election Belgrade considers illegal.

## BOOKS

THE GIFTS OF THE JEWS:  
How a Tribe of Desert Nomads  
Changed the Way Everyone  
Thinks and FeelsBy Thomas Cahill, 291 pages.  
\$23.50. Nan A. Talese/Doubleday.  
Reviewed by Christopher  
Lehmann-Haupt

THE most readers today, "the Bible is a confusing hodgepodge; and those who take up the daunting task of reading it from cover to cover seldom maintain their resolve beyond a book or two." So writes Thomas Cahill in his captivating new book, "The Gifts of the Jews," a sequel in the author's best-selling "How the Irish Saved Civilization" and the second book in his projected seven-volume "Hinges of History" series, about "the great gift-givers" who shaped Western civilization.

"Though the Bible is full of literature's two great themes, love and death (as well as its exciting caricatures, sex and violence)," Cahill continues, "it is also full of tedious ritual prescriptions and interminable battles. More than anything, because the Bible is the product of so many hands over so many ages, it is full of confusion for the modern reader who attempts to decode what it might be about." So he decodes it for us, the Hebrew Bible, that is, comprising Torah (or Teaching), Nevim (or Prophets) and Ketuvim (or Writings).

The former director of religious publishing at Doubleday, Cahill skips over the boring parts or summarizes their implications; he skirts much scholarly controversy; he simplifies "complex questions so that the line of my argument may appear clearly." He writes in an easy, relaxed vernacular.

And he enjoys himself. He laughs at the parashah who asks, "Ma-zot?"

("What's this?"), "an almost comic exclamation of frustration often heard in modern Israel," when he learns that Sarah (in Genesis) is actually not Abraham's sister but his wife.

He delights in the accessibility of David's character: "He is the captain of the football team, the supersalesman, the engaging entertainer, the charismatic politician. We know the man." He quotes in full the beautiful King James Version of the 23rd Psalm, even though much of the English-speaking world probably knows it by heart.

So the reader enjoys himself, too, happy to have gaps filled in, amused to read the author's snappy summaries of obscure occurrences, edited by his straightforward interpretations of much-debated episodes. But, as his subtitle conveys, "How a Tribe of Desert Nomads Changed the Way Everyone Thinks and Feels," Cahill has a much larger purpose than simply to entertain. What he sets out to make clear is that when Abraham in Genesis heard a voice telling him "Go you-forth from your land, from your kindred, from your father's house, to the land that I will let you see," something new in history was happening, "a migration in the wrong direction" that "would change the face of the earth."

So in his reading of the Hebrew Bible he not only traces the development of the Hebrew God from the figure who heavily-handedly called for the near-sacrifice of Isaac because "He had to jump-start this new religion, and He didn't always have the best material to work with," to what the King James calls the "still, small voice" that the Prophet Elijah heard.

Cahill also contrasts this development with what existed before Abraham's departure for Canaan, namely what the author describes as the static outlook of the Mesopotamian kingdom of Sumer around 2000 B.C., which conceived of time as a turning wheel without beginning or end.

This section on Sumer is the most speculative in Cahill's book. By offering up "Gilgamesh" as an epic without much dramatic development, and by imagining an eerie Moon-cult ritual in which a priestess mounts an adolescent boy, he is more or less asking us to take his word (and that of the pre-eminent modern scholar of religion, Mircea Eliade) that the Sumerians lacked any sense of history.

But the timeless atmosphere he evokes certainly contrasts vividly with the sharpness of the Hebrew imperative "lekh-lekha" ("Go forth") and the phrase "wayyalekh Avram" ("Abraham went"), which Cahill calls "two of the boldest words in all of literature." And what matters, after all, are the events after Abraham's departure.

Does the thesis of "The Gifts of the Jews" stand up, persuading us that the Israelites changed history? As readers of "How the Irish Saved Civilization" will recall, Cahill is fond of hyperbole. So one might take it with a grain of salt when he writes of the Old Testament Jews that "it may be said with some justice that theirs is the only new idea that human beings have ever had," or "We can hardly get up in the morning or cross the street without being Jewish."

Yet "The Gifts of the Jews" is finally persuasive as well as entertaining. "Where are the Sumerians, the Babylonians, the Assyrians today?" he asks, remarking on Jewish identity and the "unique miracle of cultural survival."

"The Jews gave us the Outside and the Inside — our outlook and our inner life," he concludes. "We dream Jewish dreams and hope Jewish hopes. Most of our best words, in fact — new, adventure, surprise, unique, individual, person, vocation, time, history, future, freedom, progress, spirit, faith, hope, justice are gifts of the Jews."

And so is Cahill's book a gift.  
New York Times Service

## Le Pen's Party Divides, and Conquers

By Joseph Fitchett  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The success of Jean-Marie Le Pen's National Front in overwhelming resistance to deals with local conservatives in the current regional elections has demonstrated the extreme-right party's new ability to concentrate its forces and outsmart the mainstream conservative leaders in Paris.

It is bound to raise questions internationally, not only about Mr. Le Pen's anti-Semitic and racist policies but also about France's ability to cope with a single European currency, trade liberalization, market economics and transatlantic cooperation and other key tenets in a bipartisan consensus on how to modernize the nation.

The National Front insists that France would be better off if it had a government that unabashedly embraced nationalistic policies. For the moment, its breakthrough is mainly a French psychodrama, not a shift in the center of gravity of national politics. There are no elections of national importance due until 2002.

But conservative leaders, starting with President Jacques Chirac, have been humbled by a revolt, cleverly encouraged by the Front's blandishments, in which prominent leaders in five regional councils chose to make themselves acceptable to the Front as the price of heading their councils.

The outcome underscored mounting discontent with the country's overall orientation. In the popular vote last week, Mr. Le Pen's share — 15.5 percent,

roughly where it has stood for several elections — suggested his support may be peaking. But abstentions reached an all-time high of more than 40 percent.

More than 5 percent of the vote went to an extreme-left faction that has emerged in the 10 months since Prime Minister Lionel Jospin, a Socialist, formed a coalition government with Communists and Greens. Even though they are at opposite ends of the political spectrum, these groups — the Front, the Communists, the extreme leftists and the Greens — are openly isolationist and protectionist.

The weight of these groups emerged so clearly because regional elections in-

volve proportional representation, not the usual French system of runoff voting that produces strong majorities.

The late President Francois Mitterrand, a Socialist, introduced the regional voting system, apparently to give the Front a foothold so that the specter of the extreme right would scare voters into shifting to the Socialists.

The election results March 15 provided a three-way split in most of the country's 22 regions. In at least 10, the center-right alliance ran slightly behind Mr. Jospin's coalition — but well ahead if lumped together with the National Front.

In such situations, it had been understood that the mainstream conservative candidate would order his supporters not to vote, allowing a Socialist rival to assume the council presidency. But such political magnanimity was re-

jected by five regional leaders, at the price of suspension from their party by the national leadership.

All polls showed that the Front would emerge as a kingmaker in its three main areas of support: the south of France, Alsace and the Paris region. Both the south and Paris have delayed the regional council choice until Monday.

How serious is the revolt? Insiders have sought to play it down, saying that the rebels were pushed by their militants, whose jobs were at stake. More widely, among conservative voters, polls show a two-thirds disapproval rating of electoral deals with the Front.

The National Front gained ground by handling its initiative deftly. Bruno Megret, the No. 2 and presumptive heir to Mr. Le Pen, defied his own boss on occasion, too, dumping the Front's "France for the French" demands and focusing on law and order in an appeal to more moderate conservatives.

"The conservatives' deals with the Front were denounced by Mr. Jospin as a "Faustian pact," but the criticism brought retorts that the Socialists themselves had introduced the electoral system that helped produce Mr. Le Pen's advantage.

As a result, moderate conservatives find themselves in a situation similar to that of the Socialists in the 1960s and 1970s, who had a natural majority but could not win national elections, because the Communists split the vote — and scared off many centrist voters afraid of the Socialists' ties with pro-Soviet Communists. Today, the National Front has a similar effect on the conservatives.

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## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

FOR intermediate players who own a computer (with Windows and three megabytes available on the hard disk) and want to improve their bridge skills, there is a clear choice: Mike Lawrence's "Private Bridge Lessons, Volume 1." It is a sequel to "Counting at Bridge," both produced in collaboration with Fred Gitelman, a bridge software designer, and more is to come. Either disk is available from the author at 131 Alvarado Road, Berkeley, California, 94705, for \$37.95, including mailing.

The user can play more than 100 deals added by hints

and prods from Lawrence. Topics include squeezes, end plays, counting, entries, percentages and safety plays. The diagrammed deal, from Lawrence but not from the disk, is about defense.

In days of yore, some players rejected a one-no-trump opening when they had two weak suits. This is an ostrich policy, because it does not address the real problem: South will face after almost any response to a one-clob opening.

Three no-trump would be easy for North-South, but most pairs reach four hearts after the Stayman sequence shown. This looks easy, because there are only three apparent losers, but good de-

fense will prevail if West hits on a spade lead.

The key play, not at all obvious, is for East to play low on the first trick, retaining his ace. There is no risk in this, for the lead indicates that South has three spades or perhaps even four. When East wins the heart ace, he plays the spade ace and continues the suit. West can then play his part by producing the heart 10 as the setting trick.

In theory, the defense can prevail if East wins the first trick and West ducks the spade return. But in practice, West will win the second trick and continue spades in the expectation that his partner will ruff. East knows the

spade situation and West does not, so East must control the defense.

**NORTH**  
♠ Q J 10  
♥ A Q J 2  
♦ 8 6 4  
♣ Q 9 7

**WEST**  
♠ K 7 5 2  
♥ 7 3  
♦ J 7 5 2  
♣ 6 6 3

**EAST**  
♠ A 8 4  
♥ A 10 9  
♦ 10 5 3  
♣ J 5 4 2

**SOUTH**  
♠ 9 8 3  
♥ 8 5 4  
♦ A K Q  
♣ A K 10

Both sides are vulnerable. The bid:

West: 1NT, Pass, 2NT, Pass, 3NT, Pass, 4NT, Pass, 5NT, Pass, 6NT, Pass, 7NT, Pass, 8NT, Pass, 9NT, Pass, 10NT, Pass, 11NT, Pass, 12NT, Pass, 13NT, Pass, 14NT, Pass, 15NT, Pass, 16NT, Pass, 17NT, Pass, 18NT, Pass, 19NT, Pass, 20NT, Pass, 21NT, Pass, 22NT, Pass, 23NT, Pass, 24NT, Pass, 25NT, Pass, 26NT, Pass, 27NT, Pass, 28NT, Pass, 29NT, Pass, 30NT, Pass, 31NT, Pass, 32NT, Pass, 33NT, Pass, 34NT, Pass, 35NT, Pass, 36NT, Pass, 37NT, Pass, 38NT, Pass, 39NT, Pass, 40NT, Pass, 41NT, Pass, 42NT, Pass, 43NT, Pass, 44NT, Pass, 45NT, Pass, 46NT, Pass, 47NT, Pass, 48NT, Pass, 49NT, Pass, 50NT, Pass, 51NT, Pass, 52NT, Pass, 53NT, Pass, 54NT, Pass, 55NT, Pass, 56NT, Pass, 57NT, Pass, 58NT, Pass, 59NT, Pass, 60NT, Pass, 61NT, Pass, 62NT, Pass, 63NT, Pass, 64NT, Pass, 65NT, Pass, 66NT, Pass, 67NT, Pass, 68NT, Pass, 69NT, Pass, 70NT, Pass, 71NT, Pass, 72NT, Pass, 73NT, Pass, 74NT, Pass, 75NT, Pass, 76NT, Pass, 77NT, Pass, 78NT, Pass, 79NT, Pass, 80NT, Pass, 81NT, Pass, 82NT, Pass, 83NT, Pass, 84NT, Pass, 85NT, Pass, 86NT, Pass, 87NT, Pass, 88NT, Pass, 89NT, Pass, 90NT, Pass, 91NT, Pass, 92NT, Pass, 93NT, Pass, 94NT, Pass, 95NT, Pass, 96NT, Pass, 97NT, Pass, 98NT, Pass, 99NT, Pass, 100NT, Pass.

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## INTERNATIONAL

## Panel Warns Against 'Rush to Failure' on U.S. Missile Shield

By Bradley Graham  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Pentagon efforts to speed into operation anti-missile weapons inspired by President Ronald Reagan's "star wars" proposal are marred by poor planning, insufficient testing and political pressure to hasten inauguration of the defensive systems, according to an independent panel appointed by the Defense Department.

In a report prompted by a series of flight-test failures, the panel warned against a "rush to failure" in what, at a cost of nearly \$4 billion a year, has become the Defense Department's most expensive category of weapons research and development projects.

The report, which the Pentagon has not publicized since it was submitted this month, said decisions to accept abbreviated timetables and minimal numbers of flight tests in developing the anti-missile systems had raised the risk of more failures, delays and cost overruns.

The sharply negative critique runs counter to the strong political support for anti-missile systems, especially among Republicans in Congress, 15 years after Mr. Reagan put forward his vision of a space-based arsenal to make the United States impenetrable by enemy missiles.

Since taking control of Congress three years ago, the Republicans have succeeded in adding hundreds of millions of dollars to spending on anti-missile systems that are less ambitious than the one proposed by Mr. Reagan but that push the envelope of existing technology.

Republican military specialists on Capitol Hill were quick to dismiss the panel's findings, saying the authors of the 76-page report had failed to appreciate how the urgent need for missile defenses justified unconventional methods and more inventive development programs than those for other weapons systems.

"The attitudes of congressional members are likely to remain unchanged," a House staff member familiar with the report said. A spokesman for the Bal-

listic Missile Defense Organization, which coordinates the Pentagon's various anti-missile programs, said the panel's findings were under review. He said some adjustments were planned to improve testing and evaluation methods. But he said he saw little prospect of slowing the programs in line with the panel's recommendations.

The schedule for the farthest-reaching anti-missile effort, a defensive umbrella over U.S. territory, was hammered out between the Clinton administration and Congress in 1996. It committed the Defense Department to spend three years researching and developing a shield, with the understanding that if a decision was made in 2000 to deploy the system, it could be fielded within three years.

Citing lessons learned from the Peacekeeper intercontinental ballistic missile, which was created under intense pressure in the 1980s, the panel cautioned that little of the management discipline, careful planning and thorough analysis that characterized the six-and-

a-half-year development effort was evident in the anti-missile programs.

"Specifically, the perceived urgency of the need for these systems has led to high levels of risk that have resulted in delayed developments because of failures in the development test programs," said the report, sponsored by the head of the Ballistic Missile Defense Organization and two senior defense officials responsible for operational testing.

In about a month, the Pentagon intends to select the contractor that will be responsible for building the national system. Rather than Mr. Reagan's proposed comprehensive space-based defense, the program aims at constructing a largely ground-based system that would protect the country against accidental launch or limited attack by up to 20 missiles.

The plan envisions having space-based military sensors detecting the launching of a missile within seconds. The United States then would fire a ground-based interceptor missile. Ground radars would feed tracking in-

formation to the interceptor and help guide it into a supersonic collision with the incoming warhead.

Over the past decade, only 4 of 17 flight tests involving a variety of interceptors have been declared successful. No tests have attempted to integrate the entire system: interceptors, radars and controlling networks. Only one such test is scheduled ahead of when the government is supposed to decide, in 2000, whether to buy the system at an estimated cost of \$5 billion or more.

The feasibility of other anti-missile systems under development by the army and navy to guard against shorter-range attacks also has yet to be demonstrated in flight tests.

"The rush to failure in flight testing has been partially caused by a fundamental misunderstanding of the purpose of developmental testing," the report said. "A single success is regarded as a large step forward and becomes the criteria for a key program decision, such as exercising an option to buy operational missiles."

## BRIEFLY

## Israelis Reject U.S. Peace Plan

JERUSALEM — Israel rejected Sunday a new U.S. peace initiative intended to break a stalemate in Israeli-Palestinian peace talks.

At a cabinet meeting, Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu and his ministers unanimously opposed a reported U.S. proposal calling for an Israeli withdrawal from an additional 13 percent of the West Bank. Cabinet Secretary Danny Navet said.

"This figure which has been mentioned in the news media, 13 percent, is unacceptable," he said, "damaging to the security interests of the state of Israel." Mr. Navet said. (AP)

## Ex-CIA Chief Offers To Defend 6 Iraqis

WASHINGTON — R. James Woolsey Jr., a former director of Central Intelligence, says that he wants to defend six Iraqis who fought alongside the CIA against Saddam Hussein and now face deportation as threats to U.S. national security.

Mr. Woolsey would give the jailed Iraqis something they lack: a lawyer qualified for the high security clearances necessary to see the secret evidence against them and the secret order to deport them.

"I am available to take this on," said Mr. Woolsey, a lawyer at the Washington firm of Shea & Gardner.

Mr. Woolsey said he would meet next week with the Iraqis, who are jailed at an Immigration and Naturalization Service detention center in Los Angeles, to offer his services for free. (NYT)

## New Afghan Quake

KABUL — A powerful earthquake hit parts of northern Afghanistan and Pakistan over the weekend, but officials in the two countries said Sunday that they had no reports of damage or casualties.

Some seismic laboratories put the epicenter of the earthquake Saturday night in the region of northeastern Afghanistan where a quake killed more than 4,000 people last month. A spokesman for the Afghan faction that controls the part of Afghanistan where the quake occurred said there was no damage.

"The quake was felt here. It was a strong one, but after contacting our centers, we found no damage or reports of deaths," the spokesman, Engineer Baryalai, said Sunday by satellite telephone. (Reuters)

## Brazilian Support Erodes For 5-Nation Waterway

Project Seen as Threat to an Ecological Treasure

By Anthony Faiola  
Washington Post Service

BUENOS AIRES — A key Brazilian has signaled that his nation is reconsidering its vital support of a controversial plan to dredge a deep-river waterway that environmentalists say would threaten one of the world's most valuable, and most sensitive, wetlands.

Eduardo Martins, head of the Brazil-

ian Environmental Institute, said the 3,360-kilometer (2,100-mile) Paraguay-Parana Waterway project — a public works effort that has been compared in scale to the Channel Tunnel between England and France — threatens to damage the Pantanal, a vast and undeveloped area in southwestern Brazil that teems with endangered wildlife.

"Brazil today believes that this project does not have much strategic value and would put the Pantanal at risk," Mr. Martins said.

The remarks Friday, while not taken as a final withdrawal of Brazil's support, clearly threatened a project that has been a dream of its neighbors for at least a decade. Argentina, Bolivia, Paraguay and Uruguay see the project as a way to open up the South American interior to large-scale shipping, giving the region's economy a powerful boost.

The project involves deepening the channels of the Paraguay and Parana Rivers, allowing much larger ships to take on loads of cargo as far inland as the Bolivian border and carry them to Atlantic shipping lanes through the Rio de la Plata estuary. Environmentalists said the project would disrupt the seasonal flow of waters in the Pantanal, perhaps draining an area seen as one of the world's ecological treasures.

Mr. Martins said that after reviewing mountains of environmental and economic data, he concluded that the project failed to meet Brazilian environmental standards to protect the wetland zone of exotic animal and plant life, considered one of the most ecologically diverse on the globe.

Environmentalists in South America and abroad were quick to praise Mr. Martins' statement.

"I think it is a sign that segments in the Brazilian government are realizing the kind of damage this project could do," said Stephan Schwartzman, senior scientist for the Environmental Defense Fund in Washington, which took part in an environmental impact study of the project.

But experts said his statement could not be taken as a total withdrawal of Brazilian support, which is considered necessary if the five-nation project is to continue. They pointed out that Mr. Martins indicated Brazil was still considering improvements to the waterways that would not include dredging.

Other Brazilian officials were quick to qualify Mr. Martins' statement.

"There are alternatives in the project that will continue to be studied," said Virginia Tosti, spokeswoman for the Brazilian Government Information Agency. "It's not that we don't want to continue with the project. It's just that it cannot continue if there will be risks to the Pantanal."

## Amazon Forest Fires Spread

The international effort to stamp out fires ravaging Brazil's northern Amazon broadened over the weekend as Venezuela firefighters prepared to help battle the devastating blazes, Reuters reported from Sao Paulo.

At least 100 Venezuelan firefighters were being sent to the border with Brazil's northern Roraima State on Saturday, officials said.



LOOK! NO CARS! — Cyclists and skaters enjoying the sunshine in Paris on Sunday. Several streets were closed to cars all afternoon.

## OIL: A Deal to Cut Output

Continued from Page 1

profitability and can bolster growth while limiting inflation, as it has done in the United States. But while lower prices are a boon for major oil-consuming countries, exporters have suffered.

Iran and Kuwait have revised budget projections downward, while Saudi Arabia has considered spending cuts. All had forecast strong prices. Gulf oil revenues have fallen by \$7 billion so far this year compared with the corresponding period last year, analysts said.

In Russia this month, Deputy Prime Minister Anatoli Chubais called low oil prices "a serious problem for Russia." Oil and natural gas are Russia's leading exports. In Mexico, some analysts recently lowered their predictions for economic growth this year to 4.5 percent from 5.5 percent.

Saudi officials said Sunday that as part of the new agreement, they would lower production by 300,000 barrels a day. Current Saudi output is estimated at 8.7 million barrels a day.

Mexico's 100,000 barrel-a-day cut amounts to a 5.4 percent reduction in output. Venezuela committed itself to a 200,000 barrel-a-day reduction, a similar percentage if its overproduction is as great as estimated.

In response to the three-nation initiative, Kuwait announced cuts of 125,000 barrels a day. Iran and the United Arab Emirates were also expected to make proportionate cuts, Agence France-Presse reported. A statement released in Riyadh, however, did not say how much other producers would lower output.

Norway, the world's second-largest producer, said Sunday it was reserving judgment.

## CLINTON: 6-Nation Africa Tour

Continued from Page 1

a new focus for the American people." But if the chosen themes have been emerging for some time, even in the final days of preparation there have been signs of shifting emphasis in reaction to African audiences and groups back home.

"If this trip is simply a collection of set pieces filled with easy slogans," said Richard Joseph, an Africa scholar at Emory University in Atlanta, "the president will have wasted a tremendous opportunity to seriously engage Africa. There has got to be more to it than that, and the African audiences have to sense that Clinton's mind is engaged with the continent, and that there will be some follow-through."

Secretary of State Madeleine Albright has already been working hard to dispel such concerns, saying that Washington is not "blowing smoke" with its stated intention to upgrade relations with Africa.

Perhaps with ideas like this in mind, Mr. Clinton reportedly added Rwanda to an itinerary deliberately snubbed with upbeat story lines. The decision seemed to defer to East African leaders who felt that a visit to their region would be incomplete without some attempt to address the 1994 genocide of more than 500,000 Rwandan Tutsi.

And as for Congo, which the president will not tour but which Mrs. Albright visited in December, Washington has suddenly sharpened its remarks about the autocratic and arbitrary leadership style of the new president, Laurent Kabila.

Mr. Clinton will meet him, along with several other East African leaders, in Uganda on the second leg of his trip. And Mrs. Albright's recent criticisms of Mr. Kabila appear aimed, at least in part, at preempting the kind of reproach she received from international rights groups and others for appearing to assist Mr. Kabila as a member of a "new generation" of promising African leaders.

Sub-Saharan Africa's three largest countries, Congo, Nigeria and Sudan, are the three most notable absentees from Mr. Clinton's itinerary — all because of what Washington regards as glaring violations of democratic principles.

The United States has been working with East African countries like Uganda, Ethiopia and Eritrea to weaken the government of Sudan, which it regards as a promoter of militant Islamic fundamentalism and international terrorism.

And recently, Washington's strongest language about Africa has concerned Nigeria, which has long been under military rule.

## RECRUITS: Desperate Firms Stroll the Beaches of Spring Break Crying 'Help Wanted'

Continued from Page 1

Data Systems Corp., Coopers & Lybrand LLP and Wachovia Corp. In addition to its participation in the career fairs, IBM is spreading its name all over town by advertising on planes that fly over the beach. And on the Gulf Coast in Panama City, another spring break hot spot, the company has set up a tent on the beach and is building a 20-ton laptop computer out of sand.

Despite these extensive efforts by IBM and others, their goals are limited. The conglomerates don't expect to extend any

offers; rather they are after the names of some prospective employees so they can get resumes and possibly set up interviews after the students return to school.

If the previous fairs are any indication, however, they shouldn't get their hopes up. Few of the companies that participated in earlier years could recall hiring any workers; Lucent Technologies Inc. said it signed on two people last year.

Many of the 3,000 students who attended the two-day fair last week, hopped from booth to booth, filled out a bunch of get-to-know-you forms and then made their way back to the party scene.

Recognizing that students have come here with the goal of losing, rather than using their minds, recruiters are combing the beach and walking the streets to try to persuade the revelers to spend a few minutes talking to them.

Employers are using a number of giveaways to lure students off the beach, out of bars and into their booths. Among the freebies are beach balls, water pistols and \$5 bills — enough to pay for the cover charge at a wet T-shirt contest, a six-pack of beer or a couple of meals at Taco Bell for these cash-strapped youths.

While finding qualified workers is a major reason companies are here, it is not the only one. In today's family friendly, hip work world, lifestyle considerations have catapulted to the forefront of worker concerns. So it is incumbent upon companies to cool people they can be laid back and cool.

"It's important to portray an image," said Kim Hillman, assistant staff manager for Lucent, who was dressed in shorts and a polo shirt, similar to other recruiters. "We have to let people know that we're a fun company, that they'll enjoy working for us."

## JOBLESS: Even as Business Booms, European Employers Hold Off on Hiring at Home

Continued from Page 1

major threat to Chancellor Helmut Kohl in an election this September.

The upheaval is almost a mirror image of the U.S. experience. Hundreds of thousands of jobs were eliminated in the United States in the last decade, but the unemployment rate has declined, partly because millions of jobs have been generated in the service economy. Workers have paid part of the price: Their income declined in real terms through most of the 1980s and '90s, though there are signs that income is growing again.

In Europe, by contrast, wages and fringe benefits have remained high, but manufacturers have avoided hiring wherever possible, and the service

economy has not picked up the slack.

The trends are particularly stark in Germany, Europe's biggest economy and most powerful exporter. Though exports are soaring, the domestic economy remains anemic. Retail sales actually declined a bit last year.

After an acquisition binge, German banks are cutting jobs to improve profits. The dominant telephone company, forced into competition for the first time, is shedding 60,000 jobs.

The divided world of renewed dynamism and fewer jobs is on display in Metzingen, a southern German city that is home to Hugo Boss AG.

Originally known for its avant-garde casual-clothing, the company is branching into more conservative upscale ap-

parel, and its sales are rising. Part of Boss's success stems from shifting production outside Germany, mostly to companies in Poland, Romania and Slovenia. Only about 20 percent of the clothing is produced in Germany, half the level of five years ago.

"It used to be that if you wanted workers who cost \$2.50 an hour, you had to travel 10,000 miles to Asia," said Joachim Vogt, the chief executive.

"Now you just have to go 15 miles across the Oder River," to Poland.

"Our core competence is to bring products to market and create brands on an international level," Mr. Vogt said. "Our industry doesn't need to produce in Europe."

Across Europe, corporate restructur-

ings have thrown thousands of people out of work, but they have helped revitalize one company after another.

Moulinex SA, a French company that manufactures coffee makers and other kitchen ware, lost hundreds of millions of dollars between 1993 and 1996. Under new management, it closed two factories, announced plans to eliminate 2,600 jobs over three years and refocused on new products.

Today, Moulinex has fewer workers but many new appliances, including an odorless french-fries machine. Annual sales stabilized at \$1.3 billion last year, and the company showed its first profit in four years.

Porsche, on the other hand, got into trouble when recession hit the United States, then its largest market, and a plunge in the dollar's value pushed up sticker prices there. That would have been bad enough, but Porsche's production lines were behind the times. Its cars took too long to design and build.

Wendelin Wiedeking was hired as chief executive in 1993 and hired Japanese to re-engineer the production system. The number of hours it took to assemble a Porsche was cut in half, and many workers were laid off.

Today, Porsche's worldwide work force has actually increased to 8,100 people, from its low of 6,800 in 1994. But when Porsche began running out of assembly capacity in late 1996, largely because of a surge in demand for the Boxster, Mr. Wiedeking had to choose: Build a new plant and hire more workers, or farm out the work?

Valmet Corp. of Finland, which has long run assembly lines for Saab Automobile AB and General Motors Corp.'s Adam Opel AG subsidiary, offered to start assembling Porsches within nine months, using the Saab assembly lines. If demand for Boxsters fell, Porsche could simply shut down production in Finland after its one-year contract and let Valmet worry about the high cost of layoffs.

Mr. Wiedeking found the advantages overwhelming, and 300 Finns now assemble about 5,000 Boxsters a year.

## CAREERS: Americans Hail Increased Equality of Sexes but Feel Pressure of Fulltime Jobs and Less Family Life

Continued from Page 1

than a woman, and that most men don't understand the problems women face. And the survey shows that in some areas, the reality of daily existence for two-career families still has not caught up with changed attitudes.

Most men in the polls — a series of five nationwide surveys sponsored by The Washington Post in collaboration with researchers from Harvard University and the Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation — said they were happy to share child care and domestic chores with wives who work outside the home. Yet household duties remain sharply divided along sex lines. Working mothers still do twice as much housework as their husbands, and more than half of all women questioned expressed dissatisfaction with the amount of help their husbands provide around the house.

"I think men are beginning to get it, at least some are, some of the time," said one survey respondent, Traci Hughes-Veier, 34, of Brooklyn, N.Y., director of compensation for a major corporation. "But there are times they

don't. My husband just doesn't seem to get it when I tell him that I feel I'm always on duty. When we're at home, I'm the one who always has an eye out for our son, making sure he's eating on time, things like that."

The survey shows that differences in perspective and perception remain between the sexes. Men are more likely to support increases in defense spending; women are more favorably disposed toward health care for uninsured children. Women are more likely than men to be religious and to value close friendships; men are more likely than women to want successful careers and wealth, and more likely to value an "active sex life."

But rather than emphasizing their differences and blaming many of life's problems on each other, men and women share a sense of conflict and confusion about how to make it all work.

In the past three decades, most Americans agree, changing sex roles have altered lives at work and at home.

Government statistics confirm what they see every day: The world of work is increasingly a man's and a woman's world. From 1970 to 1995, the per-

centage of women ages 25 to 54 who worked outside the home climbed to 76 percent from 50 percent, report the sociologists Suzanne Bianchi and Daphne Spain in their recent book "Balancing Act."

The percentage of lawyers and judges who are women doubled to 29 percent between 1983 and 1996, while the percentage of female doctors increased to 26 percent from 16 percent.

Women make up nearly half of all entry- and mid-level managers in American corporations, up from 17 percent in 1972. But the executive suite remains disproportionately male: A 1995 survey of Fortune 500 corporations found that only one in 10 corporate officers and fewer than 3 percent of all chief executives are women.

At home, men do more around the house than their fathers ever did. But the burden still falls on women: On average, working mothers do about 20 hours of housework a week, down from 30 hours two decades ago, while their husbands are doing 10 hours a week, up from 5 hours, Ms. Bianchi and Ms. Spain say.

In important ways, the survey suggests that Americans have yet to adjust to the real workloads of two-career couples with children, and some resentment, nostalgia and fatigue are reflected in the survey results.

"I work, my husband works, I come home and I work — I clean the house and I do my laundry," said Susan Gehlke, 44, a tenant assistant for the elderly in La Crosse, Wisconsin. "Someone comes over and the house is a mess, they don't look at the man and think, 'What a slob.' They look at her and say, 'What a slob.'"

Mr. Lindow, 35, the Green Bay warehouse operations manager, whose wife also works full-time, said: "Your kids are going to the day care, or wherever they are taken care of by somebody else. By the time you get done with your job, you've got to rush home and make supper, do whatever, and then you have to run your kids somewhere else. You don't get enough time to spend with your wife anymore, either, because you are both working. You're lucky if you get to see your wife one or two hours a day. What kind of quality time is that?"

Age, more than sex, shapes attitudes toward the changing roles of men and women, the survey suggests. Younger men and women were far more likely than their elders to say the alteration has improved their lives.

"Any time there is a change like there has been in my generation, there is always going to be some growing pains," said B.J. Sande, a 32-year-old mechanical engineer from Chantary, Washington, who is single. "But as a whole I think it's moving toward the direction of making things easier, better."

Powerful social and economic forces nourish and sustain the trends that create these tensions. Two out of three men and women surveyed agreed that it takes two incomes to get by these days; about half the respondents — men and women — said they work mostly because they must.

One out of every five working women said she would cheerfully quit her job if only she could afford to — but so did one in five men surveyed. Today, even career crises are gender-neutral.

"I'd just as soon stay home with the kids," said Mr. Lindow.

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THE INTERMARKET  
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## Personals

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كردمان العرب



# Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

## A Step Forward on Cuba

The Clinton administration is stepping forward cautiously in its Cuba policy. It is altering travel, export and financial regulations to make it easier for Americans of Cuban origin to reach out to their needy relatives in Communist-ruled Cuba with visits, dollars and medicines and medical supplies. These changes will bring substantial humanitarian and personal benefits to many thousands of divided families.

This is the second effort on this agenda for this administration. Its first fell to the rage stirred by the downing of two small and unarmed Miami-based Cuban American aircraft by Fidel Castro's warplanes in 1996. It took Pope John Paul II's visit to Havana earlier this year to warm the American political climate enough to embolden the administration to make a second try.

Some Cuban Americans and others still oppose any measure that allows Fidel Castro to convert the intended full benefits for Cuban citizens into even lesser bits of relief for his personal rule. To minimize this possibility, the administration is wrapping

itself in the Pope's mantle and funneling the new dollars and medicines to private individuals and to private institutions like the church. Thus is humanitarianism plausibly rendered politically acceptable.

This is fine but it is not all. The Cold War is over. Fidel Castro's hostile foreign policy is gone. His police state is running on borrowed time. But the basic American Cold War policy of the embargo is still in effect.

Many people do not realize the purpose of an embargo. It is not to keep food and the rest out of the hands of the elite, which keeps itself at the head of the queue. It is to drive common citizens to revolt.

In almost 40 years, the embargo has reinforced Communist terror and misery to inflict pain on the Cuban people. It has not, however, led to overthrow of the regime.

What Bill Clinton is now trying to do is to soften some of the harsh effects of the embargo — the embargo and communism. The problem of the embargo itself remains to be addressed.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Sham Campaign Reform

The House is scheduled this week to take up the topic of campaign finance. The leadership has put together a mock reform bill to create the impression of action but none of the risk. The legislation contains a couple of poison pills, including an anti-labor provision, that pretty well guarantee that most Democrats will vote against it and that it will never make it into law.

Just in case, it has also been written in such a way that it would not achieve reform even if it were enacted. It supposedly bans the soft money that was the source of most of the excesses in the last election, but in fact it would simply move the collection and spending of such money from the federal to the harder-to-track state level.

The purpose of the bill is simply to provide opponents of reform with cover. It gives them the chance, if they want, to vote for something that will bear the label of reform. That produces what for many of them is the perfect result. They can continue to rail against the present system, secure in the knowledge that it will not change.

Senate Republican leaders likewise

finessed the issue earlier this year. They, too, first tried a poison pill. When that failed, and it became apparent that a majority of the Senate was prepared to vote in favor of reform, they filibustered.

House Democrats are likely to be given only one chance to alter the leadership bill. Their current plan is to use that to offer a substitute — a bill that, like the one blocked in the Senate, would in fact ban soft money. It is the right test; it will put members on record. Who knows? It could even attract the same kind of majority that the bill did in the Senate, in which case the leadership would probably pull it off the floor.

Republicans spent much of last year deploring, with good cause, the fund-raising excesses of the 1996 election, particularly on the Democratic side. But the fact is that they have spent most of this year protecting the system of little more than pretend regulation under which those excesses occurred.

The result is that, for all the pious rhetoric in both parties, the excesses ahead are going to be worse than the ones just past.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Boys of Mammon

When the media tycoon Rupert Murdoch bought the Los Angeles Dodgers from the descendants of Walter O'Malley last Thursday, there was much wringing of hands over the fact that the era of family ownership in major league baseball had finally ended, and that a new era of exclusively corporate ownership was at hand. Yet before too many tears are shed, let one truth be known. Baseball owners break fans' hearts, and that aspect of the game is not likely to change.

It was Walter O'Malley who brought grief to Brooklyn, Horace Stoneham who silenced the old Polo Grounds, Clark Griffith who transported the Washington Senators to Minneapolis. Let us also not forget the wandering Athletics and the peripatetic Braves.

Baseball has always been a business run, with rare exceptions, by proprietors with an aversion to red ink far stronger than their professed loyalty to the traditions, rhythms and solidifying virtues of the game. Among these virtues has been baseball's demonstrated ability over the years to create a powerful emotional connection between team and community, each enlarging the other — to wit, the Dodgers and Brooklyn, an organic relationship casually sundered by Mr. O'Malley's departure.

Fans keep worrying about whether the new breed will be more or less respectful of tradition than the old. The question seems both touching and naive. There is no disguising the fact that the media moguls who have bought into baseball have not done so because they love the game but because they believe the teams can serve their larger strategic ambitions.

Years ago, for example, Ted Turner

bought the Atlanta Braves to provide reliable, cheap programming for his TBS superstation, which in time became the foundation of his cable empire.

Mr. Turner tried to block the sale of the Dodgers to Mr. Murdoch even as — delicious irony here — Mr. Murdoch was borrowing a page from the Turner playbook. Mr. Murdoch wanted the Dodgers in part to provide his regional sports network in California with a marquee attraction. The same impulse explains the interest of Cablevision, which already owns the New York Rangers and Knicks, in acquiring a piece of the New York Yankees.

What all this means for the game itself is unclear, but the possibilities are unsettling. Mr. Murdoch, as we all know, thinks globally or not at all. Will he be tempted to speed up the stately rhythms so beloved by bleacherites to make the game more appetizing to a foreign audience that seems to have developed a love affair with the rush-rush thrills of professional basketball? Will he push for Olympic participation by American professionals? Will he insist on a real "World Series," involving teams from, say, Latin America, Japan and even China?

All that seems hard to believe. But keep in mind that the Anaheim Angels, the Chicago Cubs, the Atlanta Braves and the Los Angeles Dodgers are now owned by media empires, while another empire stalks the Yankees.

What matters to the people who run these empires and talk reverently of "the game" is, in the end, the numbers. That is just what mattered to Mr. O'Malley and, if history is a guide, that is all that will matter to Mr. Murdoch.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## China's Real Agents of Change? Just Plain Folks

By Thomas L. Friedman

BEIJING — China may soon let out a few dissidents to appease the United States before President Bill Clinton's June visit. This should be taken with a grain of salt, because more dissidents can just be arrested. Fortunately, though, the dissidents are not the only agents of change here. In fact, they are not even the most important ones.

The most important ones are those whom the government does not know, and cannot arrest, but who represent powerful trends that, over time, will force the Chinese government to either loosen its grip or risk instability.

Xu Guilan is a 56-year-old schoolteacher from Heng Dao. In her village, like others, you find many successful peasant farmers' families living in three attached houses. The first is a small mud-brick hovel where the family lived under Mao; the second is a larger, red-brick structure, built under Deng Xiaoping; and the third is a white-brick home with painted tiles around the front door, built in the Jiang Zemin era.

"Because of Deng Xiaoping we are getting richer," Mrs. Xu explained. "Both my sons work in the town now, one in a bank, one as a teacher. The big change for my family is that we have a color TV. My mother died 10 years ago. She liked to watch TV. If only she had lived 10 more years, she would have seen the color TV."

There are millions of Xu Guilans in

China today. As long as the economy soars, the government can get away with just liberalizing the economics and not politics. But sooner or later this economy will slow. There will be pain.

That is when China will need a government that is legitimate and can say to its people, "We're all in this together," and that will allow people to let off steam. Democratization is critical for managing the down cycles. God help Beijing if Mrs. Xu's sons lose their jobs in the town and have to return to the village. They will be as dangerous as dissidents.

Zhu Zhuhong is the village chief of Zhen Zi, a fishing village. He won re-election with pure pork barrel politics. Using income from the town's factory, which processes seaweed and scallops, he was able to pave the road into the village, build a new village center, set up a kindergarten, remodel the school, get tap water into everyone's home and provide a stipend for everyone over age 60.

"Almost 95 percent of the money for these projects comes from the sea," he said, referring to the town's profitable fishery.

Well, the longer Mr. Zhu gets 95 percent of his income from the sea and 5 percent from Beijing the more inde-

pendent he becomes from Beijing. That is the beginning of decentralization, and it is going on in villages all over China.

Wang Hongzhe is a 49-year-old farmer in the village of Hou Shi. His house is small, but he has a stereo and a television. I asked him if he wouldn't like a telephone, too.

"You only need a phone if you're going to be a leader," he said. "But I hope I will have one in five years, after my son gets married."

Every Chinese villager we met had a television — which is one-way communication from the government to the people. But many, like Mr. Wang, would like phones and are getting them. Phones are two-way communications — from people to people. When China's 900 million villagers get phones and start calling each other, this will inevitably become a more open country.

Lastly, there is my friend's cook. His salary is \$200 a month. Every morning before work he goes down to the Beijing stock exchange to buy and sell stocks. Some 25 million Chinese now own stock.

The Chinese stock markets are poorly regulated and casino-like. Unless the government installs some real regulatory systems, one day they are going to crash. The biggest urban riots in China in the past few years have been led by disgruntled stockholders.

These four people, and the trends they embody, are dots on the Chinese landscape — dots that will create pressure for a more open, law-based society.

They raise two questions: When will a Chinese leader decide that to maintain the stability of China he has to connect these dots with lines that constitute a framework for democratic transition? And even if someone connects the dots and makes a framework for a more democratic China, who will fill in the contents?

Ultimately, you cannot have democracy without democrats. Where will they come from? One of the most striking things about China today is the ideological vacuum left by the death of communism. Some Chinese are trying to turn to religion or superstition; others opt for the most crass, unrestrained materialism.

Talk of making money is everywhere (partly because that is all people are allowed to talk about). China also never had a British colonial administration, a la India or Hong Kong, or American neocolonialism, a la Japan and South Korea, that could leave behind an elite and a bureaucracy steeped in liberal constitutionalism.

China has gone from Mao to Milken without ever stopping at Madison. That is going to be a problem.

The New York Times.

## Africa the Victim Begins Coming to Its Own Rescue

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — It is the season for Africa. With the Cold War over and apartheid gone, the continent has receded from high-profile American attention, except when it's on fire. But any American president has national interest as well as political reasons to engage. This is why Bill Clinton is investing a prodigious 11 days of presidential presence in Africa.

The results of American participation in what amounts to one of the great international rescue endeavors will help determine some substantial part of Africa's future, and a part of America's.

The United Nations, with 54 mostly poor African members, is organizing to tackle in Africa what it calls the world's primary development "challenge."

That formulation might make many people expect a humanitarian appeal. The news is, however, that Africa is no longer coming on as a victim of historical forces asking for another round of alms. It is presenting itself as a region finally ready to take the prime responsibility for pulling itself out of the mire.

Despite its multiple crises and rampant poverty, Africa is a place transformed, UN documents assert. After a decade and a half (1979-1993) of collapsing incomes, its growth in the last three years has averaged 4 percent. Last year 11 countries hit 6 percent.

Growth is concentrated in energy and mining sectors that do not directly touch on how most people outside these narrow sectors live. But the turnaround is still notable. It comes despite sizable foreign aid cutbacks and an annual debt repayment of \$33 billion, a quarter of total income.

These encouraging results are attributed first to a radical, region-wide economic policy reversal. The state is loosening its economic hold. The elite are abandoning Africa's historical alibi — imperialism and natural victimization — for avoiding

tough national decisions. Globalization, with all its uncertainties, is touching Africa, too.

Corroboration comes from a couple of Africa hands — former Representative Howard Wolpe, a Clinton Africa envoy, and the Overseas Development Council's David F. Gordon.

Writing in the World Policy Journal, they say they detect a "quiet renaissance" that is "slowly transforming the African continent."

Some countries have become "failed states" but others are moving into democratic and market phases. The authors

grant that the showplaces they cite — Ghana and Uganda — are still not back to where they were 25 years ago. But their progress is invoked to show that African decline, far from being inevitable, is reversible, and that "there is nothing inherently 'dysfunctional' about African culture — even in ethnically diverse settings."

Here the authors are speaking for many people concerned and knowledgeable about Africa. They are troubled less by the African condition than by the negative post-Cold War American perception of it.

They fault the press and writers like Robert Kaplan for souring public and congressional opinion (1) by their focus on the disaster countries, AIDS, genocide and runaway population growth, and (2) by their neglect of stories of economic and democratic renewal.

There is too much blaming the messenger for my taste. Their more interesting critique is of a certain "unconscious mind-set."

Ethnic conflicts in the Western world are dignified as expressions of "ethnic nationalism" that can be dealt with. Meanwhile, similar conflicts in Africa are regarded as "tribal"

and cultural in origin and as resistant to treatment. The two writers deny the "Afrapessimist" claim that foreign aid to Africa is inherently wasteful.

Is Africa unfairly burdened with low foreign expectations? I am not sure. America was for long an equal-opportunity bystander to genocide in Bosnia as well as in Rwanda, for example. Still, how does one explain why U.S. aid to Africa has fallen from \$1.3 billion in 1994 to \$700 million in 1997?

President Clinton's trip offers Americans an opportunity to explore contemporary Africa, and themselves.

The Washington Post.

## NATO Expansion: Making Matters Worse

By William Pfaff

PARIS — Once upon a time, NATO enlargement seemed likely to provide the long-overdue great debate on American foreign policy. Now it seems that there will be no such debate since no one cares about foreign policy, or so senators claimed last week as they postponed considering the issue.

The administration has relaunched NATO enlargement as a choice between "appeasement" of Russia and solidarity with the brave East Europeans, as well as a step in an American-sponsored unification of Europe.

The cost of enlargement — the only issue that might have made senators hesitate — has been swept aside by a convenient series of ever-shrinking Pentagon cost estimates, accompanied by ever-firmer assurances that Europe will pay for nearly everything anyway.

No one in the U.S. Senate wishes to be recorded as voting against security for Poles, Czechs or Hungarians — or for the citizens of the Baltic states.

There has been a wink and a nod to nervous senators to sug-

gest that a NATO security guarantee does not automatically mean what the East European and Baltic peoples may think it means. The Article V problem — meaning the U.S. commitment to go to war to defend NATO's new members — is to be reviewed later.

Many of us have vainly objected that NATO enlargement makes Central and Eastern Europe less rather than more secure. The nations brought into NATO will feel better off, but those conspicuously left out are worse off, and this is above all true for the three Baltic states.

A better course, never explored, would have been to seek an agreement by which the security and borders of all nations of the area were mutually and independently guaranteed by Russia and the NATO powers.

That would have incorporated the NATO guarantee of the independence of the former Warsaw Pact countries, but in an unprovocative way.

Instead, NATO's military organization will be weakened by

a large and disruptive program of integrating new members and their forces, and the alliance will be less able to make decisions.

Expansion was first promoted as a way to give a new purpose to the organization after the Cold War. As part of the same effort, NATO's leadership and the U.S. government have tried to reposition the alliance for missions outside Europe, in the belief, as Senator Richard Lugar phrased it, that unless NATO went "out of area" it would "go out of business."

NATO's actual out-of-area capabilities are slender. German public opinion is hostile to such missions. The French are highly skeptical. And while the Poles and other new members will do what they are asked, they are not joining NATO to solve African or Middle Eastern problems — nor to fight drugs, crime, terrorism or nuclear proliferation.

The fundamental problem in NATO expansion is that by plainly identifying Russia as the potential enemy, it contributes to making the new Russia into an enemy, which serves no one's interest.

George Kennan, who in 1947 formulated the successful policy for Soviet Russia's containment, has repeatedly warned that NATO enlargement will damage relations with Russia and influence for the worse perceptions within Russia of the West's intentions.

Owen Harries, editor of The National Interest quarterly, has drawn attention to the assurances given Moscow that if Russia withdrew from the Warsaw Pact states and accep-

ted German unification, NATO would not move eastward.

Mr. Kennan confirms this. He writes, "We did not, I am sure, intend to trick the Russians; but the actual determinants of our later behavior — lack of coordination of political with military policy, and the amateurism of later White House diplomacy — would scarcely have been more creditable on our part than a real intention to deceive."

Mr. Kennan also writes of the ignorance in treating Russia as "inherently and incorrigibly expansionist." This "grossly oversimplifies and misconstrues much of the history of Russian diplomacy of the czarist period," he says. To generalize about Russia's present government and future behavior on the basis of the wartime and postwar record of the Soviet Union is a dangerous error.

As Bill Clinton indicated in a statement Friday, expansion is supported as part of a larger agenda, the so-called new Atlanticism. This identifies an enlarging Atlantic alliance as part of a process of U.S.-led federation or integration of the democracies, seen as the next step in a development that began with Woodrow Wilson's 14 Points.

The Senate's reluctance to debate such matters would seem to reflect a remarkably divided consciousness on foreign policy. The same Senate majority that favors enlargement has displayed mounting hostility toward commitments to the UN, the IMF, Bosnia and in the Kosovo crisis. A debate might at least compel the Senate to confront its contradictions.

International Herald Tribune.  
Los Angeles Times Syndicate.

## Monkey Business Then and Now

By Maureen Dowd

WASHINGTON — When you see Gary Hart on the street in Washington, he seems like a ghost. He's grayer, and he has a rueful look around the mouth and eyes that sets him apart in this capital of false bonhomie.

It seems odd that Mr. Hart, who got caught with a woman on a yacht named "Monkey Business," is still a pariah while President Monkey Business is more popular than ever.

Mr. Hart was not offered political rehabilitation in the form of an appointment by President Bill Clinton, who was probably loath to see cartoons about the pair chasing chicks together. And Mr. Hart has resisted the scuzzy redemption offered by the scandal food chain. He has not written a confessional book or become a media analyst on cable TV.

He even skipped Time magazine's recent anniversary gala, knowing all the photographers would have been maneuvering to snap his picture with another guest, Donna Rice Hughes, now reconfigured as suburban mom and Christian activist against Internet porn.

Mr. Hart, who lives in Denver with his wife, Lee, does not talk about Mrs. Hughes, except to refer to her in passing as "the lady in question." (At least he doesn't say That Woman.)

Given the mass shrug over the scandals clattering around Mr. Clinton, Mr. Hart must feel that he sinned too soon.

He can never get back what he lost those five days in 1988 that he calls "brutal, worse than anything Clinton's gone through." I watched journalists become animals, literally.

Mr. Hart's work still brings him to Washington. I've talked to him several times, over lunch and on the phone, in the last few months. He finally agreed to talk publicly, to me and to John Kennedy Jr. for George magazine.

Mr. Hart (wistfully, perhaps) thinks America may be getting more Latin, more European. "The reason the American public is shutting this out is because it is growing up, finding out there is not a Santa Claus."

"When I got out of the race, I predicted this. I said if we as a country go down this path, we will destroy our leadership. It was a Washington journalism myth that people were demanding to know everything. There have to be some things between two people you don't want to know."

He claims the hyperscrutiny has produced a Congress of midgets. "I served with

men like Hubert Humphrey and Ed Muskie and George McGovern and Jack Javits. If you put the names of those senators against the names of today's, it's stunning."

Mr. Hart believes politicians deserve more privacy, but he does not think the press is wrong to cover Mr. Clinton's travails.

"I'd just put it on page six or eight. We've lost proportionality. I was on Fox News talking about NATO expansion and they broke in to say Robert Bennett might not use Paula Jones's sexual history in a motion. That's breaking news?"

"If there is a pattern of behavior that affects an individual's ability to govern, it's important for the public to know. But most of these so-called sexual issues or private issues are between spouses and families. I resented, and my wife resented, people intruding themselves in our relationship and telling her how she ought to feel."

"It got so out of hand I was out of the race in five days. I did not have the protection of the White House and the immense staff. I made a mistake. I should not have been in the position I was in. But I did not think it was bad enough to have the chance denied me to lead the country."

The New York Times

## Herald Tribune

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Internet address: <http://www.ihb.com> E-Mail: [ihb@ihb.com](mailto:ihb@ihb.com)

Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, 3 Cornhill Row, Singapore 119000 Tel: (65) 475-7708, Fax: (65) 254-2234  
Wing Dr. Asia: Terry Dwyer, 30 Gloucester Rd., Hong Kong, Tel: (852) 262-1188, Fax: (852) 262-1190  
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Pres. U.S.: Ann Binkham, 850 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022 Tel: (212) 753-8900, Fax: (212) 753-8795  
U.S. Advertising Office: 63 Long Acre, London WC2E 3LT, Tel: (44) 171 830-4802, Fax: (171) 240-2254  
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## HEALTH/SCIENCE

## Alzheimer Study Is a Final Act of Faith

By Caryle Murphy  
Washington Post Service

**W**ASHINGTON — Sitting in the Baltimore convent that has been her home for 60 years, Maura Eichner says she has "a healthy respect" for death. But the tall, blue-eyed Catholic nun admits to fearing something else even more — losing her mind.

"It is frightening" when one no longer remembers "all that they had for a lifetime," said Eichner, whose lifetime has included teaching English literature for 40 years and publishing scores of poems. "We all have friends and dear ones who are suffering from some kind of mental difficulty."

So when the 82-year-old Eichner was asked to give away her brain upon her death, in the interest of saving minds, she readily agreed. Eichner is one of several hundred elderly School Sisters of Notre Dame across the United States, who are participating in the Nun Study, an effort to understand the dreaded disease of Alzheimer's.

The 678 nuns who signed up for the study in 1990 — 272 have since died — agreed to undergo yearly physical and mental assessments, open their personal records in convent archives and, in a move one sister calls "helping from the grave," turn over their brains at death for examination.

The sisters are the largest brain donor population in the world and already have led researchers to important clues about Alzheimer's. In recent interviews, Eichner and other sisters portrayed their

decision to join the study as a seamless extension of their lifelong religious commitment to serve. They said their faith and spirituality, nurtured in hours of prayer over decades, help them accept aging and death, but do not erase their human fears.

Several shared a sentiment expressed by Virginia Geiger, 83, who still teaches two philosophy courses at Notre Dame College of Maryland. "Intellectually and spiritually, this is the best time of our lives," she said. "I wouldn't change it for the world."

Medical researchers like to study homogeneous groups, and nuns were made to order: no smoking, no drinking, no pregnancies; similar lifestyles, occupations, health care and diet. To qualify, sisters had to be born before 1916. Financed by private money and \$2 million from the National Institute on Aging, the study is run by the Sanders-Brown Center on Aging at the University of Kentucky under the direction of Dr. David Snowdon, associate professor of preventive medicine.

Already, researchers have found that some deceased nuns whose brains had the telltale lesions of Alzheimer's also showed low linguistic ability in autobiographies written in their 20s, an intriguing link for further study. Also, a higher incidence of dementia was found among nuns whose brains showed evidence not only of Alzheimer's, but also of small strokes — suggesting that symptoms associated with Alzheimer's are also caused by strokes.

The 43 Baltimore area sisters in the study (20 others have died) were re-

cently tested at Villa Assumpta, a retirement home for the order in northern Baltimore, by Sisters Gabriel Mary Spaeth and Marlene Manny. They travel from convent to convent gauging balance, hand strength and mental agility. Among other things, sisters were asked to identify pictures of everyday objects, answer basic questions, write a short essay, set an alarm clock, open childproof bottles, decide how many pills make up a given dosage and select the right coins for a purchase.

"The part which most of them dread most" is when they are asked to remember 10 words they have just seen on flashcards, Spaeth said. "That's not easy for anyone. They've all been teachers and to them, seven out of 10 is 70 percent, which is not good to them."

Mary Gilbert Hefele, 90, a first-grade teacher for 40 years, complained after taking her tests: "My writing was terrible. I was ashamed of the writing." Like most of the 43 Baltimore nuns in the study, Hefele, who has been in her order for 69 years, lives unassisted in her own room. Joining the study was not a big deal for her: "I had given myself to God. I felt I could give my brain to help somebody else have a better life."

"I don't feel different from when I was 85," she said, adding that her spiritual life helps her accept aging.

Even before the study, Mary Helen Fellenz, 87, had donated her body to medical research. "So they're going to have to fight about who gets the body and who gets the brain," she said.

Fellenz is a music teacher who spent 32 years as a missionary in Japan and

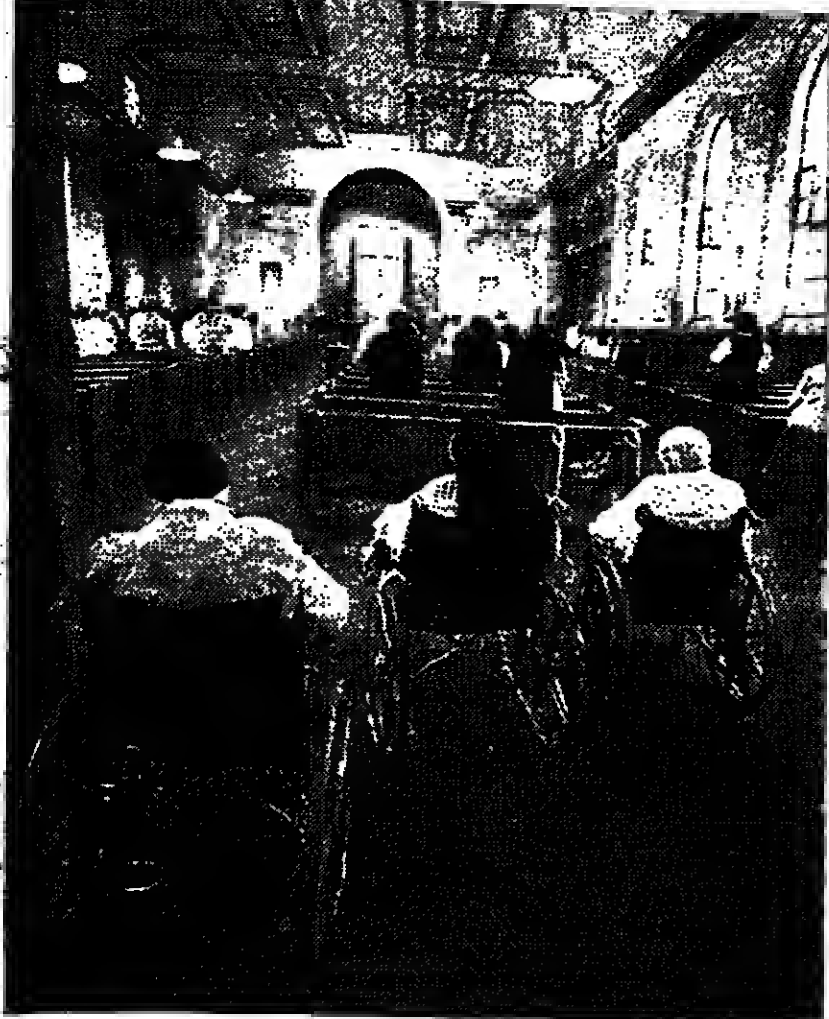
still plays the piano. In recent months, she also has had "great trouble in resisting being discouraged over feeling my aging." But that feeling "doesn't last too long. I know that it's all in God's plan. I go to the chapel, or pray in my room. We have so many helps in our religion. Those sacraments are so powerful you can almost feel it."

**M**ary Eileen Cawley, 90, wears two hearing aids and uses a magnifying glass to read. "It's very inconvenient sometimes, but I count my blessings and don't brood over my infirmities," she said.

"As I grow older, I think of all the members of my family that I'll be seeing soon again because I guess I'm not long for this life anymore. When the Lord calls me, I hope I'll be ready to go," Cawley said.

A few miles down the road from Villa Assumpta, the convent at Notre Dame College is home to other study participants, like Eichner, Geiger, Mary Coralie Ullrich, 84, and Marie Xavier Loomans, 83, who retired three years ago as an elementary school teacher and now does secretarial work in the college's education office.

"I don't know what's coming in the future with old age," Loomans said. "It's more the prior to dying than dying that is the frightening part. But I just know that I'm not doing it alone, and that gives me peace, just to let it be in His hands." As for giving up her brain, "I'll be up there, looking down while they're doing it. I won't feel it."



Some in the study admit to being afraid of losing their mental faculties.

## In a Startling Reversal, Monkeys Are Said to Create New Brain Cells

By Gina Kolata  
New York Times Service

**N**EW YORK — For years, neurobiologists clung to a fundamental truth: once animals, or people, reach adulthood, they may lose brain cells but they can never grow new ones. There were a couple of exceptions — in birds and rats — but the thought was that these were peculiarities of nature and not evidence of a general principle.

But now, in experiments that experts call amazing, that dogma has been overturned. Scientists have found that monkeys are constantly making new brain cells in the hippocampus, a small area of the brain used for learning and memory.

Experts say they fully expect that humans are no different and that they, too, make new brain cells in adult life. That raises the

eventually treating degenerative disorders like Alzheimer's or Parkinson's disease and injuries like those resulting from stroke or trauma by prompting the brain to grow replacement cells.

The new study was by Dr. Elizabeth Gould of Princeton University, Dr. Bruce S. McEwen of Rockefeller University in New York and their colleagues. "It means that there is a new mechanism for changing the organization of the adult brain," said Dr. William Greenough, a psychologist at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign who studies learning and memory in rats.

Dr. Fred Gage, a neurobiologist at the Salk Institute in San Diego, said the implications were "fabulously interesting."

The investigators, working with marmoset monkeys, added two tracer chemicals to the animals' brains: one that

labeled cells that were dividing, the process that gives rise to new cells, and one that labeled mature nerve cells. Cells that were born during adult life and that grew into mature brain cells would be marked by both chemicals.

With this method, the researchers looked for, and found, new cells in the animals' hippocampus. Dr. Gould estimated that thousands of such cells were being made each day. She said she suspected other cells were dying to make room for new ones, but her study did not count numbers of dying cells.

**T**HE hippocampus was particularly intriguing for another reason, Dr. Gould said. Earlier research had shown that when people are under stress, the hippocampus shrinks in size. For example, people with tumors that pour out the stress hor-

mone cortisol have a diminished hippocampus. So do people with recurrent depression and people with post-traumatic stress disorder, Dr. Gould said. It might be possible, she reasoned, that monkeys under stress might decrease their production of new brain cells in the hippocampus, making that area of the brain shrink.

To test the hypothesis, Dr. Gould and her colleagues stressed monkeys by putting a male monkey who had always lived alone into a small cage where another male was living. The intruder was terrified and cowered in the cage, with a rapidly beating heart. When Dr. Gould and her colleagues examined the brains of the frightened monkeys, they found that after just one hour of this stress, the monkeys were making substantially fewer new brain cells. The study is being published in The Proceedings of the Na-

tional Academy of Sciences.

As so often happens in science, the seeds for the new view of brain regeneration were sown decades ago, but were largely ignored. In the 1960s, Dr. Joseph Altman, a Purdue University scientist who is now retired, reported that rats make new brain cells throughout their lives. The cells were in the hippocampus and in the olfactory bulb, an area used to sense smells, he noted.

"No one paid attention," Dr. Gould said.

Twenty years later, Dr. Fernando Nottebohm, who is head of the laboratory of animal behavior at Rockefeller University, asked whether brain cells were being born in adult birds. Bird brains, he noticed, grow and shrink with the seasons, swelling when the animals need to learn new songs to attract mates and shrinking after they had bred. He wondered whether the

swelling brains during breeding seasons could represent the actual growth of new brain cells.

**I**n a series of painstaking experiments, Dr. Nottebohm showed that birds constantly make new brain cells and that the new cells replace old ones that die. "There was a program of constant brain rejuvenation," Dr. Nottebohm said. "Parts of the brain were so different from the liver or skin. Old cells died and new ones took their place."

In 1984, Dr. Nottebohm organized a meeting in New York that he called Hope for a New Neurology. A colleague at Rockefeller, Dr. Arturo Alvarez-Buylla, recalled that Dr. Nottebohm "was pushing the idea that in the adult brain, there is no impediment to the formation of new neurons." But, Dr. Alvarez-Buylla added, "people thought that

was bordering on fantasy."

Nonetheless, some researchers persisted, showing in rats and mice and in tree shrews that new brain cells are born throughout life, at least in the hippocampus and olfactory bulb. Dr. Alvarez-Buylla, for example, recently found that adult mice make 5,000 to 10,000 new brain cells each hour. The brain cells that end up in the olfactory bulb are born on the walls of the ventricles, cavities in the brain that are filled with cerebrospinal fluid. They travel in "little trains of cells" to their destination, he said. Those that end up in the hippocampus are born there.

But many scientists believed that monkeys and humans could not be growing new brain cells, and certainly not in an area like the hippocampus. "People believed that in order to store memories for a lifetime, you need a stable brain," Dr. Gould said. "If cells are constantly dying and new ones being produced, how would that be possible?"

Dr. Gould, however, was persuaded by the findings in other species. "Why not monkeys?" she asked. Others also began seeking and finding brain regeneration in monkeys. Dr. Gage said, although Dr. Gould is the first to publish her findings.

## Osteoporosis Is Linked to Vitamin D Deficiency

By Jane E. Brody  
New York Times Service

**N**EW YORK — A new study strongly suggests that widespread deficiencies of vitamin D may play a big role in causing the bone-wasting disease osteoporosis among older Americans.

The researchers attributed vitamin D deficiencies to two factors of growing importance: insufficient dietary intake and inadequate exposure to sunlight, which stimulates production of vitamin D in the skin.

The study findings, published Thursday in The New England Journal of Medicine, suggest not only that millions of American adults lack enough vitamin D in their blood to protect their bones, but also that newly upgraded recommendations for vitamin D intake may be inadequate to prevent osteoporosis in many older people. Although calcium is the main

nutrient of concern for preventing osteoporosis, vitamin D also plays an important role.

Deficient levels of vitamin D were found in the blood of 37 percent of those who reported consuming the newly recommended amounts of 400 international units (IU) a day for people 51 to 70 years old and 600 international units for those over 70. The previous recommendation for all adults had been 200 IUs.

The study was conducted by Dr. Melissa Thomas and colleagues at Massachusetts General Hospital among 290 hospitalized patients, who might be expected to have lower than average levels of vitamin D in their blood. And indeed more than half of them did. Using a conservative measure of deficiency, Dr. Thomas said 57 percent of the patients were deficient, including 22 percent who were severely deficient in this essential nutrient.

Asked whether the findings in hospital patients could be applied to the general population, Dr. Thomas said that although the

percentage of people with vitamin D deficiency might be somewhat lower in healthy people, the problem was still likely to be widespread.

Dr. Thomas based that judgment on a separate analysis of vitamin D levels among 44 patients who were younger and healthier and had none of the usual risk factors that might cause a vitamin D deficiency. Yet she found that 42 percent of them were deficient.

The results of this and other studies suggest that at least for adults living at northern latitudes, where essentially no vitamin D is made in the skin all winter, a dietary supplement of 800 international units a day may be needed to stave off a chronic deficiency.

## ■ Vitamin E May Cut Prostate Risk

Vitamin E appears to significantly reduce the risk for prostate cancer, according to a large international study, The Washington Post reported.

The study — which involved 29,133 white

male smokers in Finland — found that those who took 50 milligrams of a form of vitamin E every day for five to eight years were 32 percent less likely to develop prostate cancer and 41 percent less likely to die from the disease.

The report is the first large-scale study to show that giving people a vitamin may reduce their subsequent risk for a major form of cancer. In the United States, for instance, prostate cancer is the most common form of cancer among men, and the second-leading cause of male cancer deaths. It will strike nearly 184,500 men, and kill 39,200, in 1998, according to the American Cancer Society.

"For the first time, we have this potential for prevention with a relatively easy modification of taking a supplement or potentially modifying diets," said Dr. Demetrius Albanes of the National Cancer Institute, who helped conduct the study. "It's exciting news."

## LANGUAGE

## Of Partners, Inamoratos, Postal Addresses and Poppy Seeds

By William Safire

**W**ASHINGTON — Used to be, your partner was the guy you were in business with. Now the word needs modification. We have life partners, people in a state of permanent cohabitation, straight or gay, connoting a more equal relationship than companion or live-in boy — or girlfriend.

That's why we see an article in The New York Times begin, "Mary Biggood Wilson and her business partner of five years, Wendy Wilson." The modifier business is now needed lest the reader be forced to guess what kind of partnership the writer had in mind.

That's a retronym, a phrase with a modifier fixing a meaning to a noun that needed no modifier before: the shift to night baseball created day baseball, just as the invention of the electric guitar required us to call the old-fashioned instrument an acoustic guitar. To every water-skier, the crazies who slide down mountains are snow-skiers.

Some of my ink readers (a phrase now necessary to separate them from those who read this column on-line) have latched onto the se-

mantic field day marked by retronyms as the best quick linguistic evidence of change in our culture.

Because I like to get letters and cards that are written by people who have no need for instant gratification, I noted here that I have happily resisted an e-mail address, which generated the question, "So what's your postal address?" Now I have a postal address to go with my voice phone number, a retronym caused by the rise of the fax machine.

Last week, observant Jews celebrated Purim, a festival commemorating deliverance from the evil-doer Haman. Professor Ranon Katzoff of Bar Ilan University in Israel informs me that Queen Esther was presumed to have eaten "seeds," later specified as poppy seeds, in King Ahasuerus's court.

"Baked pockets of seeds filled with mon (Yiddish for 'poppy seeds')," Katzoff writes, "are mon-taschen, and by a small punning step hamantaschen. 'Haman's pockets.' In their essence, they are made with poppy seeds."

Ah, but what about my favorite, prune hamantaschen? My local bakery also features apricot filling

and is thinking about chocolate. "These are as off the mark as blintzes filled with blueberries," says the professor, a purist.

"Sweet potatoes used to be light yellow," notes Paul Bruch of Southbury, Connecticut. "Then they started selling yams, dark or orange in color, mislabeled 'sweet potatoes.' Recently our grocer began selling the original light yellow sweet potatoes, but now he calls them 'white sweet potatoes' (even though they're still yellow). Is this what you call a retronym?"

I tried it out on Frank Mankiewicz, father of the retronym, who waved it in. Frank also showed me three new gems in his collection. "In Los Angeles, there's the No. 1 English-speaking radio station." And in this brave new single-parent society, we now have the need to refer to the two-parent family. Finally, a wine now deemed necessary by the presence of (I can hardly bring myself to say) bluish wines: red zinfandel!

In an article that tried to treat

with decorum and dignity a matter too often subjected to salacious snickering, I referred to the president as having been accused of being "Ms. Lewinsky's inamorata." I thought that was less judgmental than paramour, which implies illicit sex, or cootie, which is both sexist and overly informal.

The Gotcha! Gang struck with the swiftness of a Ken Starr wire-up. An inamorata, I am informed by a legion of righteous students of Italian, is "a woman who loves or is beloved"; when used to refer to a man, however, the ending changes to the masculine, and the word becomes inamorato.

The legal columnist Bruce Fein of The Washington Times, attacking the attacker, attacked who have been blasting his friend Ken Starr, expressed astonishment at "mass-media gullibility in peddling bogus portraits of the Whitewater independent counsel sold by myrmidons of President Clinton."

What's a myrmidon? The poet Homer, often caught nodding but now probably shaking his head at the Clintonian odyssey, would point us to the Myrmidons, an Achaean

race in Thessaly, Greece, who fought under Achilles in the Trojan War. They assumed their ancestor to be the issue of the mating of Zeus with Eurymedusa, a woman wooed by the god when he took the shape of an ant. (Some wags suggest that this may have been the origin of "ants in the pants.")

An alternative mythic source is the changing of ants into men by Zeus in answer to the prayers of King Aeacus, who had lost his army to the plague. But the metaphorical intent is the same, describing a race of antlike men, and the meaning of myrmidon, which should not be capitalized in its extended meaning, is "slavish follower; subordinate who obeys the orders of his leader without mercy."

The Greek word was introduced into American politics by Alexander Hamilton in his efforts to block Aaron Burr from becoming president in 1800. Hamilton wrote to Gouverneur Morris that Burr, to accomplish his end, "must learn upon unprincipled men, and will continue to adhere to the myrmidons who have hitherto surrounded him."

One man's myrmidon, however, is another man's die-hard.

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DO YOU LIVE IN FRANCE?



Figures as of close trading Friday, March 20

Figures as of close trading Friday, March 20

[illegible]

Par Values		Par's	
Per \$	Currency		
9999	Green drac.	323.00	
5063	Hong Kong \$	7.078	
1347	Hong. rupie	213.09	
1341	Indon. rupie	39.52	
7871	Indon. rupie	10250.00	
4882	Irish £	0.7313	
5125	Kanaw shek.	7.394	
9950	Taiwan dollar	0.202	
595	Malay, rupie.	3.45	

Rates	
60-day	90-day
1.6596	1.4570
1.4171	1.4340

[illegible]



## Hyundai Sets Sights On Kia Unit

Biggest Korea Carmaker May Absorb 3d-Largest

By Don Kirk  
International Herald Tribune

SEOUL — Hyundai Group revealed tentative plans Sunday for taking over troubled Kia Motors Corp. in a deal that would make Hyundai Motor Co. one of the world's top 10 motor vehicle makers.

"We are seriously considering taking over Kia," said Yoo Keun Chan of Hyundai Group's public affairs office. "But whether we will take over the entire company or only part of it is not certain yet."

Lee Young Il, a Hyundai spokesman, confirmed that Hyundai Motor and the Hyundai Research Institute had developed a series of steps for taking over Kia Motors in an effort at forming a "globally competitive" company in an era of economic crisis in South Korea.

Kia did not confirm the report, but a Kia spokesman noted that Hyundai Motor purchased 5 percent of Kia Motors three years ago. Ford Motor Co. owns 9.4 percent of Kia Motors, and Mazda, a Japanese manufacturer in which Ford owns one-third of the shares, owns another 6.7 percent.

Mr. Yoo said that the merger had "a lot of legal aspects" but added that details would "be worked out in the near future."

Hyundai group headquarters revealed the plan amid mounting speculation about the future of Kia Motors.

The entire Kia Group, after failing to meet its debt deadlines in October, applied for court receivership in the hope that the court would order the group and its creditor banks to renegotiate its debts, giving the group a new lease on life.

A Hyundai takeover of Kia Motors would be the type of "big deal" that South Korean government officials have said is needed to get rid of failing companies and place the economy on a sound footing. The International Monetary Fund, in forming a rescue package for South Korea, made clear that the dissolution of bankrupt companies and banks was needed to jump-start the economy. The pressure intensified last week when President Kim Dae Jung specifically cited Kia among bankrupt groups that he said were "smothering" the entire economy.

The Hyundai report on Kia appealed to Korean patriotism as a reason for the takeover, declaring that the South Korean motor vehicle industry "could be destroyed in terms of technology, capital and competitiveness if foreign firms take over management of local firms."

Chung Mong Gyu, chairman of Hyundai Motor, told reporters that his company had "no intention" of negotiating with foreign companies in an effort at resolving its own financial difficulties.

The Hyundai attitude contrasts with that of Daewoo Motor Co., which is negotiating with General Motors Corp. and Samsung Motor Co., which is talking with Ford.

Last year, Hyundai sold about 1.3 million vehicles, while Kia, South Korea's third-largest motor vehicle maker after second-ranked Daewoo, sold about 700,000.



STERLING FOREVER — Demonstrators calling for an independent pound in York, England, where EU ministers were meeting over the weekend to discuss the planned European single currency. (Page 13)

## A Spring Flowering for Executives' Pay

By Tim Smart  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Michael Jordan may pull down \$36 million from the Chicago Bulls for breaking records in professional basketball. But that's small change compared with what the chief executive of Walt Disney Co., Michael Eisner, earned last year.

Mr. Eisner made more than \$575 million as he cashed in stock options and reaped an annual salary and bonus of more than \$10 million.

Mr. Eisner is an extreme case. But the next few weeks are likely to reveal some extraordinarily lucrative pay packages for top executives.

With the arrival of spring, companies soon must release annual proxy statements in which they disclose how much they paid their top executives last year. This year, the numbers are going to be eye-popping, thanks to a booming stock market and the best business environment in decades.

Graf Crystal, a compensation specialist, said his initial analysis of roughly half of the 500 largest companies that have released proxy statements showed that chief executives' pay rose 17 percent last year from 1996 — more than five times the average 3 percent raise of rank-and-file workers. Mr. Crystal said that when all the proxies were in, he expected the rise to be close to 21 percent.

Mr. Crystal said that while salary alone for top executives was rising about 7 percent a year, bonuses brought the compensation growth closer to 10 percent — and then stock options compounded the increase. Leading the pay derby so far are financial-services and entertainment-industry executives.

"My gut feeling is we're probably going to push higher," Mr. Crystal said. "The biggest part of the increase is devoted to long-term compensation."

"We expect this year's numbers to be alarming," said Bill Patterson, director of the office of investment at the AFL-CIO labor confederation. "The dollar

amounts are staggering." He complained about a "growing distance between front-line workers and the CEOs."

Though fewer than half of the top 500 U.S. companies have issued proxies, some of the stars of American capitalism have already disclosed how much they made last year.

• Sanford Weill, chief executive of Travelers Group Inc., collected \$220 million after exercising options on the company's stock, in addition to \$7 million in salary and bonus.

• Eckhard Pfeiffer, chief executive of Compaq Computer Corp., saw his annual salary and bonus rise a modest 6 percent, to \$4.5 million, in 1997 — but directors liked the job he was doing so much that they granted him options worth as much as \$102 million.

• At General Electric Co., where chairman and chief executive John Welch Jr. holds stock options valued at \$99 million already, the board decided to issue him 450,000 new options that could be worth a further \$47 million.

"These packages just keep getting ratcheted up," said Mark Meltzer, an executive compensation consultant with Segal Cos. in New York.

A few CEOs did take pay cuts. Eastman Kodak Co.'s chairman, George Fisher, whose company has been losing market share to competitor Fuji Photo Film Co., decided to forgo an annual bonus — which was \$1.75 million a year earlier — and his salary was held steady at \$2 million.

The compensation of Union Pacific Corp.'s chief executive, Richard Davidson, was cut by 22 percent, to \$1.49 million, after the company struggled to integrate its 1996 merger with Southern Pacific Rail Corp. and encountered severe traffic problems on its rail lines.

Boeing Co.'s CEO, Philip Condit, saw his bonus cut 30 percent and his 1998 salary frozen after a year in which the airplane maker posted its first loss in 40 years.

But the laggards are in a minority, and overall, executive pay is rising far more

steeply than the wages of workers. According to the AFL-CIO, executive pay has risen an average of 500 percent annually over the past 15 years — three times as much as corporate profits and seven times as much as the wages paid factory workers.

Yet, even as the numbers reach new heights, there is little of the public anger that emerged in the early '90s. Back then, executives were taking home large paychecks while downsizing operations and laying off workers.

"There is less noise about the amount of pay," said Yale Tanber, a principal with the management consultants William Mercer & Co.

Because a rising stock market has benefited many workers who invest through mutual funds or employee benefit programs, he said, there is less concern about executives also profiting from the rise in their company's stock. "Times are good," Mr. Tanber said. "That's dampening the reaction."

## U.S. Seeks to Avert Rift With Allies Over Iran

It Shies From Punishing Foreign Investors

By Steven Erlanger  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The United States is backing away from imposing sanctions on European, Canadian, Russian and Asian energy companies that are investing in Iran, despite a 1996 law signed with great fanfare by President Bill Clinton that calls for such measures, senior U.S. officials say.

Mr. Clinton's administration, the officials say, is hoping that the Asian financial crisis and the recent drop in the price of oil will cause the two deals at issue to collapse and cause one of the most sensitive foreign-policy issues Mr. Clinton faces to simply go away.

Even if that does not happen, they say, the administration is negotiating with the European Union to find enough common ground to waive the sanctions that Mr. Clinton apparently does not want to impose.

Mr. Clinton therefore has decided he will make no decisions on the matter at least until he and European Union leaders conclude their annual summit meeting, in mid-May in Birmingham, England, the officials say.

The United States wants to avoid an open confrontation with its European allies and with Russia, all of which oppose Washington's efforts to punish any of their companies for doing business with Iran.

For the past six months, some of America's closest European allies have been pressing Washington to drop or waive the sanctions, which they regard as illegal, and have threatened to challenge the legislation in the World Trade Organization.

Mr. Clinton has no desire to pick a fight with the Russians and Europeans as he courts their assistance in countering Iraq and in containing the new Yugoslav crisis that has erupted in the Serbian province of Kosovo, officials say. The administration also is pressing Russia to ratify the second strategic arms reduction treaty.

Mr. Clinton also wants to improve relations with a changing Iran and to avoid any action that might undermine its new president, Mohammed Khatami. Mr. Khatami holds out the prospect of a less confrontational Iran and has said that his country will stop supporting

radical Islamic groups that oppose the Middle East peace process.

Mr. Clinton was said to be taken with a letter Mr. Khatami had sent to him via the Palestinian leader, Yasser Arafat, in which Mr. Khatami promised to respect any Middle East solution that the Palestinians accepted.

While U.S. officials say they want proof over time that Iran has changed its policies on supporting terrorism, developing weapons of mass destruction and opposing a Middle East peace, they are also trying to bring Tehran into direct, government-to-government dialogue with Washington.

The law at issue is the Iran-Libya Sanctions Act, sponsored by Senator Alfonse D'Amato, Republican of New York, and signed into law by Mr. Clinton. It was designed to reduce Iran's income in the hope that this would hinder Iran's support of terrorism and its program to develop weapons of mass destruction. The law imposed sanctions on non-U.S. companies that invested more than \$20 million in Iran's energy sector. It is being challenged by two deals, both announced about six months ago.

The larger and more controversial one is a \$2 billion contract to pump natural gas signed by the French company Total SA with two partners, Gazprom of Russia and Petronas Bhd. of Malaysia. Petronas has been hit hard by the Asian economic crisis, and a U.S. official is investigating whether it may have to pull out of the deal, senior officials said. Total, for its part, vows to explore further contracts in Iran.

The other deal, valued at \$180 million, was signed by a Canadian company, Bow Valley Energy Ltd., and its Indonesian partner, Bakrie Minarak. There have been reports that Bakrie Minarak wants to pull out because of Indonesia's crisis and that Bow Valley is looking for new partners.

"It would not be an unhappy outcome if all this were to fall of its own weight," one key congressional staff member said, echoing the fervent hope of the Clinton administration.

It has been six months since the State Department began an investigation into whether the companies could be subject

See SANCTIONS, Page 13

## CYBERSCAPE

### Internet for All: Has U.S. Gone Too Far?

By Mike Mills  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The District of Columbia Public Schools system, which has nearly finished a project to wire each of its schools to the Internet, now wants to go much further. It is planning a \$45 million, five-year project to wire

each of its 5,500 classrooms with fiber-optic lines for advanced Internet services, including links for live video sessions with distant classes.

How can a school system that can barely pay to repair leaky roofs afford such a costly network? School officials say they qualify to get 80 percent to 90 percent of the money from a new federal program funded by telecom-

munications companies rather than by taxpayers.

Critics say the district's wish list shows how the \$2.25 billion federal program to wire the schools and libraries has grown much bigger than Congress intended when it approved the program as part of the Telecommunications Act of 1996. It is encouraging applicants to seek gold-plated systems that they may never use properly, the critics say.

"They're taking it further" than Congress wanted, said Senator Conrad Burns, Republican of Montana. The original idea, he said, was to "just get wire to the schools, then let schools take care of the inside infrastructure."

Companies that pay into the fund already have begun to offset their costs by adding charges to business customers' phone bills. Many residential customers also are likely to see new charges by midyear. Phone companies say the new fees have been offset by reductions in long-distance rates in the past year.

The schools and libraries program was promoted by lawmakers as a way to help students connect to the Internet. The measure would help carry out Vice President Al Gore's stated goal of connecting every school and library to the Internet by 2000.

But the legislation left the details of carrying out the program up to the Federal Communications Commission.

Last year, the agency settled on a \$2.25 billion plan

that would be funded by telecommunications carriers under a complex formula. Companies that do the work would be compensated from the fund, while the schools would pay between 10 percent and 90 percent of the cost — the level depends on how many of a school's children are eligible for the federal school lunch program.

To administer the program, the communications commission created a company called Schools & Libraries Corp. In February the General Accounting Office, the investigative arm of Congress, issued a report concluding that the commission had exceeded its statutory authority by setting up the corporation.

Critics also complain about the salary of the corporation's chairman, the Washington lawyer and lobbyist Ira Fishman: \$200,000 plus a \$50,000 annual bonus.

Legislation pending in the Senate would require the commission to revise the corporation's structure and lower Mr. Fishman's salary to \$151,800, which is what members of Mr. Clinton's cabinet earn.

Mr. Fishman said the corporation would review applications "quite carefully" to ensure that schools could afford and would use what they were asking for.

Internet address: [CyberScope@iht.com](http://CyberScope@iht.com)

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## France Telecom results in line with objectives

	1997
Revenue	156.7
EBIT	57.4
EPS	26.4
Dividend	14.9

### Sound fundamentals

1997 revenue growth for France Telecom outpaced 1996, up 3.6% compared with 2.3% the previous year. The increase stemmed from the boom in mobile telephony services which grew revenues in France and internationally by more than 50%. EBIT eased back 12.9% to FF 26.4 billion, reflecting the impact of start-ups outside France and the cost of recruiting new mobile subscribers. Net income was FF 14.9 billion, in line with 1996 income before special items linked to the Company's change in status.

### Growth in call traffic confirmed

Total call traffic grew by 6.6% in 1997, helped by the robust performance of mobiles (+72%) domestic calls (+5.2%) and international calls (+8.3%). Fixed line telephony recorded an increase arising from the decline in call tariffs and the success of new packages and services such as voice mail, automatic call-back and teleconferencing.

The mobile business continued its vigorous expansion in 1997 with the number of itinerant subscribers increasing 126%. France Telecom felt the benefit of this growth and confirmed its leadership position, ending the year with a 53% GSM/DCS market share.

### Soaring expansion for Internet

Data transmission enjoyed growth of 79% excluding Internet services and a 250% rise in Internet/intranet traffic. To satisfy the sharp increase in demand, France Telecom implemented an integrated network and launched new services such as Global extranet, Global intranet, etc.

### Stronger international presence

FranceTelecom is continuing to expand internationally by strengthening its alliance with Deutsche Telekom. It was successful both in the mobile sector with licenses in Denmark, Portugal and Poland as well as in fixed-line telephony with the acquisition of CASEMA in the Netherlands and the creation of Wind in Italy with Deutsche Telekom.

### Dividend

A net dividend of FF 6.50 (+ FF 3.25 tax credit) will be proposed to the Annual General Meeting on May 26, 1998.

<http://www.francetelecom.fr>

France Telecom is one of the world's leading telecommunications operators and ranks prominently among the French listed companies. The Company has one of the most modern and extensive networks in the world. France Telecom is continuing to broaden its international scope with the prime objective of strengthening its presence in Europe.

### Ambitious goals

1997, with the successful partial privatization, was a watershed year for France Telecom. Growth in business was sustained. France Telecom adopted an aggressive policy in terms of sales and tariffs which drove a sharp increase in call traffic and a surge in the mobile business. France Telecom has tailored its organizational structure to the new requirements of buoyant domestic and international market. Looking ahead, France Telecom has set its priorities: encouraging growth in call traffic and usage, confirming its leadership on the French mobile market and following through its international expansion.

- 5 million itinerant mobile subscribers (+126% in 1 year)
- 2 million subscriptions to innovative tariff packages (Prépaiement, Temporaire, local fixed rates) and advanced services (voice mail, automatic call back)
- FF 9.6 billion in revenues generated outside France, up 100% compared with 1996



France Telecom

Let's build the world to come



## CAPITAL MARKETS ON MONDAY

## In Calm U.S. Market, the Goal Is Higher Yields

**Bloomberg News**  
NEW YORK — With U.S. bonds little changed so far this year and economists predicting little movement in the near future, investors are looking to raise their returns by buying higher-yielding mortgage, corporate and other debt.

Susan Huang, who oversees \$30 billion of bonds at Chase Asset Management Inc., said she expected 30-year Treasury bond yields to move between 5.8 percent and 6.1 percent for some time. To increase returns, Chase has been buying mortgage securities and corporate debt, including some of the \$1.6 billion of new bonds sold last week by Raytheon Co., she said.

Chase has also loaded up on asset-backed debt, or securities made by repackaging loans and other types of

consumer debt, Ms. Huang said.

After falling as low as 5.66 percent in mid-January, the benchmark 30-year bond's yield has for the most part moved in a range of 5.8 percent to 6 percent as reports have shown robust growth in the U.S. economy and scant inflation. The yield ended Friday at 5.88 percent — not far from where it started the year — and many investors say they do not see an end to this so-called range trading soon.

For that reason, "people are forced to move to spread product," or those securities that pay a premium over Treasury issues, said Wayne Schmidt, who manages about \$350 million at Adventus Capital Management, based in St. Paul, Minnesota. He recently bought bonds of

Sony Corp. and Cable & Wireless Communications PLC.

Roger Hamilton, who manages \$1.1 billion in bonds at John Hancock Mutual Funds in Boston, recently purchased 15-year 6.5 percent and 30-year 7 percent mortgage-backed securities, which are backed by low-rate loans that are less likely to be refinanced than higher-coupon mortgage debt.

Relatively low bond yields have also prompted scores of corporations to rush to sell about \$160 billion of bonds so far this year, some 60 percent more than they had sold by this time last year, according to Securities Data Co. The rush to lock in low rates is not expected to slow soon, and this may cause spreads on corporates to widen and the securities to lose value, traders said.

## Bond Investors Turn to Riskier Issues

With Inflation Low, Going Long-Term or Perilous Is the Name of the Game

By Carl Gewirtz  
International Herald Tribune

**PARIS** — With the outlook for inflation subdued and exchange rates steady in the major markets, investors hungry to maximize income in the international debt market are being forced into accepting either very long-term or very risky paper.

J.P. Morgan's index of risk appetite, after having slumped sharply since last spring, is approaching the highs seen early last year — before East Asia's financial crisis drove investors to safe havens.

Goldman Sachs and Salomon Smith Barney, joint lead managers of the South Korean government's debut international offering, will begin this week to drum up demand for between \$3 billion and \$5 billion of notes that could be divided among three-year, five-year and 10-year maturities. In all, Seoul is expected to seek \$9 billion in capital markets this year.

The bond offering follows closely an agreement two weeks ago by 123 international banks to extend \$21.4 billion of maturing South Korean bank debt for as long as three years. However, with a fur-

ther \$44 billion in short-term debt maturing this year, South Korea's credit ratings remain at junk-bond level, and a junk rating limits the number of institutional investors who can buy the paper.

The ability of banks to take up any paper also appears to be constrained. On the one hand, with the junk rating it is questionable whether supervisors will authorize banks to make loans at the zero-risk weighting that South Korea is entitled to, as it has not officially rescheduled its debt and is a member of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. A 100 percent weighting against capital — more in line with South Korea's risk profile — would make any loans to South Korea more expensive for the banks because they would need to set aside more capital to back up the loans.

In addition, the jumbo syndicated bank credit that South Korea is rumored to be seeking will probably crimp the willingness of banks to take on bond debt, so the issue will have to be priced generously.

Also this week, Russia will begin marketing as much as 2 billion Deutsche marks (\$1.09 billion) of seven-year notes that are expected to be priced at 460 to

480 basis points, or 4.6 to 4.8 percentage points, above comparably dated German government paper. With the benchmark rate currently at 4.6 percent, the Russian notes would be priced to yield at least 9.2 percent. Deutsche Morgan Grenfell is lead manager of that issue. In all, Russia expects to raise about \$4 billion in the international market this year.

Russia last tapped the market last autumn, before the Asian turmoil reached crisis proportions, and paid about 370 basis points above benchmark levels. The increase reflects the premium put on risk in the wake of the Asian crisis and the junk credit status of Russia.

Brazil, which last week added \$500 million to the 30-year global bonds it sold last year before the Asian turmoil temporarily closed the market to high-risk borrowers, this week will issue 750 million DM of 10-year bonds. The addition to the dollar issue was sold to yield investors 440 basis points above U.S. paper, down from a spread of almost 700 basis points at which the paper traded at the height of the Asian crisis but still above the 360 basis points paid when the global bonds were first issued.

## Most Active International Bonds

The 250 most active international bonds traded through the Euroclear system for the week ended March 20. Prices supplied by Telekurs.

Rnk	Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Crt Yd
1	95 Germany	7 1/2	12/29/99	105.3400	4.700
2	99 Germany	6 3/4	04/22/02	107.1900	6.100
3	101 Germany	7	01/13/05	105.2800	6.600
4	102 Germany	7	01/22/01	105.5824	8.100
5	103 Treasury	6 1/4	07/27/99	103.1300	4.900
6	104 Germany	6 1/4	07/15/04	101.4700	6.000
7	108 Treasury	5 1/2	12/17/98	100.9300	4.900
8	109 Treasury	5 1/2	01/11/01	101.2800	4.900
9	112 Germany	6 1/4	09/15/99	104.0900	4.800
10	118 Germany	3 1/2	09/15/99	99.9400	3.500
11	121 Germany	6 1/4	07/15/02	109.2700	5.900
12	123 Germany	6 1/4	05/22/00	109.6600	7.900
13	127 Germany	6 1/4	05/21/01	112.1400	7.700
14	128 Treasury	6 1/4	09/09/04	99.2400	2.500
15	129 Germany	6 1/4	02/24/99	102.8100	4.900
16	131 Treasury	5 1/2	04/29/99	102.3604	5.200
17	132 Treasury	5 1/2	09/24/98	100.6600	5.700
18	133 Treasury	5 1/2	09/24/98	100.6600	5.700
19	143 Germany	3 1/2	12/18/98	99.9900	3.500
20	144 Germany	3 1/2	04/17/99	99.7800	3.700
21	145 Germany	3 1/2	08/21/00	110.0200	7.300
22	155 Germany	7 1/2	01/28/00	105.7400	8.500
23	156 Germany	5 1/2	09/20/01	104.3923	5.900
24	163 Germany	6 1/4	05/25/98	100.4400	4.300
25	163 Treasury	6 1/4	03/26/98	100.0200	6.100
26	167 Allgen Hypothek	6 1/4	09/15/03	100.4500	4.700
27	170 Germany FRN	4 1/2	09/09/04	99.2400	2.500
28	179 OSL Fin	4 1/2	02/04/03	99.4250	4.500
29	183 Treasury	6 1/4	03/04/04	108.5333	4.700
30	187 Treasury	6 1/4	04/25/98	100.4300	6.900
31	197 Treasury	7	11/25/99	104.9247	6.700
32	203 World Bank	7 1/2	04/17/05	113.3750	8.200
33	210 Germany	7 1/2	01/17/99	98.9221	3.300
34	212 Germany	5 1/2	01/17/99	101.4900	5.300
35	221 Germany	5 1/2	02/22/99	101.4900	5.300
36	234 Sweden LB	6 1/4	02/17/03	100.2500	4.100
37	242 Germany	6 1/4	01/25/00	100.1500	4.300
38	248 Germany	6 1/4	01/25/99	101.1500	4.300

Rnk	Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Crt Yd
1	95 Germany	7 1/2	12/29/99	105.3400	4.700
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3	101 Germany	7	01/13/05	105.2800	6.600
4	102 Germany	7	01/22/01	105.5824	8.100
5	103 Treasury	6 1/4	07/27/99	103.1300	4.900
6	104 Germany	6 1/4	07/15/04	101.4700	6.000
7	108 Treasury	5 1/2	12/17/98	100.9300	4.900
8	109 Treasury	5 1/2	01/11/01	101.2800	4.900
9	112 Germany	6 1/4	09/15/99	104.0900	4.800
10	118 Germany	3 1/2	09/15/99	99.9400	3.500
11	121 Germany	6 1/4	07/15/02	109.2700	5.900
12	123 Germany	6 1/4	05/22/00	109.6600	7.900
13	127 Germany	6 1/4	05/21/01	112.1400	7.700
14	128 Treasury	6 1/4	09/09/04	99.2400	2.500
15	129 Germany	6 1/4	02/24/99	102.8100	4.900
16	131 Treasury	5 1/2	04/29/99	102.3604	5.200
17	132 Treasury	5 1/2	09/24/98	100.6600	5.700
18	133 Treasury	5 1/2	09/24/98	100.6600	5.700
19	143 Germany	3 1/2	12/18/98	99.9900	3.500
20	144 Germany	3 1/2	04/17/99	99.7800	3.700
21	145 Germany	3 1/2	08/21/00	110.0200	7.300
22	155 Germany	7 1/2	01/28/00	105.7400	8.500
23	156 Germany	5 1/2	09/20/01	104.3923	5.900
24	163 Germany	6 1/4	05/25/98	100.4400	4.300
25	163 Treasury	6 1/4	03/26/98	100.0200	6.100
26	167 Allgen Hypothek	6 1/4	09/15/03	100.4500	4.700
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28	179 OSL Fin	4 1/2	02/04/03	99.4250	4.500
29	183 Treasury	6 1/4	03/04/04	108.5333	4.700
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31	197 Treasury	7	11/25/99	104.9247	6.700
32	203 World Bank	7 1/2	04/17/05	113.3750	8.200
33	210 Germany	7 1/2	01/17/99	98.9221	3.300
34	212 Germany	5 1/2	01/17/99	101.4900	5.300
35	221 Germany	5 1/2	02/22/99	101.4900	5.300
36	234 Sweden LB	6 1/4	02/17/03	100.2500	4.100
37	242 Germany	6 1/4	01/25/00	100.1500	4.300
38	248 Germany	6 1/4	01/25/99	101.1500	4.300

Rnk	Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Crt Yd
1	95 Germany	7 1/2	12/29/99	105.3400	4.700
2	99 Germany	6 3/4	04/22/02	107.1900	6.100
3	101 Germany	7	01/13/05	105.2800	6.600
4	102 Germany	7	01/22/01	105.5824	8.100
5	103 Treasury	6 1/4	07/27/99	103.1300	4.900
6	104 Germany	6 1/4	07/15/04	101.4700	6.000
7	108 Treasury	5 1/2	12/17/98	100.9300	4.900
8	109 Treasury	5 1/2	01/11/01	101.2800	4.900
9	112 Germany	6 1/4	09/15/99	104.0900	4.800
10	118 Germany	3 1/2	09/15/99	99.9400	3.500
11	121 Germany	6 1/4	07/15/02	109.2700	5.900
12	123 Germany	6 1/4	05/22/00	109.6600	7.900
13	127 Germany	6 1/4	05/21/01	112.1400	7.700
14	128 Treasury	6 1/4	09/09/04	99.2400	2.500
15	129 Germany	6 1/4	02/24/99	102.8100	4.900
16	131 Treasury	5 1/2	04/29/99	102.3604	5.200
17	132 Treasury	5 1/2	09/24/98	100.6600	5.700
18	133 Treasury	5 1/2	09/24/98	100.6600	5.700
19	143 Germany	3 1/2	12/18/98	99.9900	3.500
20	144 Germany	3 1/2	04/17/99	99.7800	3.700
21	145 Germany	3 1/2	08/21/00	110.0200	7.300
22	155 Germany	7 1/2	01/28/00	105.7400	8.500
23	156 Germany	5 1/2	09/20/01	104.3923	5.900
24	163 Germany	6 1/4	05/25/98	100.4400	4.300
25	163 Treasury	6 1/4	03/26/98	100.0200	6.100
26	167 Allgen Hypothek	6 1/4	09/15/03	100.4500	4.700
27	170 Germany FRN	4 1/2	09/09/04	99.2400	2.500
28	179 OSL Fin	4 1/2	02/04/03	99.4250	4.500
29	183 Treasury	6 1/4	03/04/04	108.5333	4.700
30	187 Treasury	6 1/4	04/25/98	100.4300	6.900
31	197 Treasury	7	11/25/99	104.9247	6.700
32	203 World Bank	7 1/2	04/17/05	113.3750	8.200
33	210 Germany	7 1/2	01/17/99	98.9221	3.300
34	212 Germany	5 1/2	01/17/99	101.4900	5.300
35	221 Germany	5 1/2	02/22/99	101.4900	5.300
36	234 Sweden LB	6 1/4	02/17/03	100.2500	4.100
37	242 Germany	6 1/4	01/25/00	100.1500	4.300
38	248 Germany	6 1/4	01/25/99	101.1500	4.300

24	Germany	7 1/2	01/03/95	115.3100	6.4000		
25	Germany	5	03/24/97	105.9300	4.9000		
26	Germany	5	11/17/92	102.4300	4.8800		
27	Germany	8 1/2	08/20/01	104.0400	7.7000		
28	Germany 94	6 1/4	01/04/02	111.7433	5.3500		
29	Germany	6 1/4	07/22/92	114.0700	6.1000		
31	Treuhnd	6 1/4	10/07/99	103.1200	6.1800		
32	Treuhnd	7 1/2	12/02/02	112.2200	6.5700		
33	Treuhnd	8 1/2	02/21/01	111.6400	8.1000		
34	Treuhnd	7 1/2	09/09/04	111.7700	7.9000		
35	Treuhnd	7	09/29/04	115.5733	6.4900		
37	Germany	6 1/4	04/26/06	105.4800	5.7100		
38	Germany	6 1/4	05/21/02	109.6600	7.9000		
43	Treuhnd	6 1/4	05/31/04	111.2244	6.7000		
46	Germany	5 1/2	05/19/00	103.0000	5.6600		
47	Germany	5 1/2	06/21/01	101.4150	5.4100		
49	Treuhnd	6 1/4	07/22/02	110.0800	6.5000		
50	Germany	6	06/20/01	106.2000	6.5000		
51	Germany	5	03/20/99	102.7000	5.9400		
52	Germany	5 1/2	03/20/99	102.7000	5.9400		
57	Germany	7 1/2	11/11/04	115.0000	6.4700		
61	Germany SP	zero	07/04/27	100.0000	5.4300		
62	Germany	5 1/2	01/01/99	105.1500	5.4300		
63	Germany	6	10/01/02	107.3300	5.5700		
64	Treuhnd	7	01/05/04	113.7500	6.8300		
65	Germany	7 1/2	10/12/02	111.5200	6.3000		
66	Germany	6 1/4	01/01/00	110.2400	6.1000		
69	Germany	4 1/2	11/20/01	101.5500	4.6800		
71	Germany	8 1/4	07/26/00	102.1700	7.9300		
72	Germany	6 1/2	07/27/99	99.5100	4.5000		
79	Germany	6	07/25/00	107.2000	5.6000		
80	Treuhnd	6 1/2	02/23/03	109.0300	5.9600		
84	Germany	5	05/21/01	102.4150	4.8800		
87	Germany	5 1/2	02/28/02	102.4150	4.8800		
90	Germany	5 1/2	02/28/99	102.9000	5.6200		
92	Germany	6	05/21/06	107.2500	5.5600		

		ECU			
18	EB	5	04/15/00	99.5000	
47	France OAT	5 1/4	04/25/97	103.7000	5.4000
50	France	5	04/25/98	101.3800	5.4000
75	France Natl Tr	5	02/28/92	100.7500	5.4000
78	Italy	5	05/01/08	101.2000	5.4000
145	Ukraine	14 1/4	07/30/07	116.0000	5.4000
126	France OAT	7	04/25/05	118.0000	5.4000
126	France OAT	7	04/25/05	118.0000	5.4000
150	Brazil OAT	4	01/28/00	99.9250	5.4000
160	France OAT	8 1/4	04/25/02	134.9500	5.4000
160	France OAT	8 1/4	04/25/02	134.9500	5.4000
185	France B.TAN	4 1/4	07/12/03	100.8600	5.4000
195	France B.TAN	4 1/4	07/12/03	100.8600	5.4000
196	France OAT	10	02/28/01	111.5250	5.4000
200	France OAT	7	06/22/01	104.0000	5.4000
228	France OAT	8	04/25/03	115.4500	5.4000
233	France OAT	6 1/4	04/25/02	108.4000	5.4000
243	EC FRN	4	01/25/90	96.0190	5.4000

		French Franc			
77	France OAT Frn	4 1/4	01/25/90	96.0800	5.4000
134	France B.TAN	4 1/4	04/12/99	100.9800	5.4000
125	France OAT	5 1/4	04/25/98	101.3800	5.4000
64	France OAT	6 1/4	04/25/03	116.0100	5.4000
171	France OAT	7 1/4	02/28/01	142.0700	5.4000
319	France B.TAN	7 1/4	04/25/07	171.5000	5.4000
223	France OAT	6	02/25/05	108.0200	5.4000

		Greek Drachma			
233	Greece	8.80	06/27/97	103.3387	







Consolidated prices for all shares  
traded during week ended Friday,  
March 20

**Stocks** **Sales**  
Div Yld 100s High Low Close Chgs

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

Stocks	Day Yld	52-High	Low	Close	Change
1	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
2	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
3	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
4	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
5	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
6	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
7	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
8	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
9	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
10	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
11	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
13	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
14	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
15	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
16	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
17	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
18	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
19	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
20	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
21	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
22	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
23	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
24	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
25	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
26	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
27	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
28	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
29	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
30	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
31	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
32	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
33	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
34	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
35	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
36	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
37	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
38	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
39	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
40	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
41	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
42	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
43	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
44	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
45	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
46	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
47	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
48	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
49	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
50	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
51	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
52	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
53	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
54	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
55	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
56	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
57	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
58	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
59	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
60	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
61	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
62	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
63	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
64	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
65	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
66	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
67	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
68	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
69	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
70	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
71	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00

Stocks	Day Yld	52-High	Low	Close	Change
1	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
2	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
3	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
4	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
5	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
6	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
7	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
8	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
9	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
10	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
11	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
13	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
14	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
15	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
16	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
17	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
18	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
19	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
20	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
21	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
22	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
23	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
24	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
25	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
26	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
27	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
28	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
29	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
30	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
31	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
32	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
33	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
34	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
35	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
36	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
37	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
38	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
39	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
40	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
41	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
42	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
43	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
44	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
45	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
46	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
47	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
48	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
49	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
50	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
51	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
52	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
53	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
54	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
55	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
56	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
57	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
58	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
59	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
60	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
61	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
62	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
63	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
64	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
65	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
66	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
67	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
68	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
69	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
70	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00
71	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.00

[illegible]

L		M	
15	3	15	3
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17	3	17	3
18	3	18	3
19	3	19	3
20	3	20	3
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93	3	93	3
94	3	94	3
95	3	95	3
96	3	96	3
97	3	97	3
98	3	98	3
99	3	99	3
100	3	100	3

姓名	性别	年龄	籍贯	职业	住址	备注
王德胜	男	45	山东	农民	山东烟台	
李德胜	男	40	河北	工人	河北保定	
张德胜	男	35	河南	商人	河南郑州	
赵德胜	男	30	江苏	学生	江苏南京	
刘德胜	男	25	浙江	医生	浙江杭州	
陈德胜	男	20	安徽	教师	安徽合肥	
周德胜	男	15	江西	学生	江西九江	
吴德胜	男	10	福建	学生	福建福州	
孙德胜	男	5	广东	学生	广东广州	
郑德胜	男	0	广西	学生	广西桂林	
冯德胜	男	45	湖南	农民	湖南长沙	
马德胜	男	40	湖北	工人	湖北武汉	
朱德胜	男	35	四川	商人	四川成都	
胡德胜	男	30	云南	学生	云南昆明	
郭德胜	男	25	贵州	医生	贵州贵阳	
林德胜	男	20	陕西	教师	陕西西安	
罗德胜	男	15	甘肃	学生	甘肃兰州	
宋德胜	男	10	宁夏	学生	宁夏银川	
高德胜	男	5	青海	学生	青海西宁	
周德胜	男	0	新疆	学生	新疆乌鲁木齐	
吴德胜	男	45	内蒙古	农民	内蒙古呼和浩特	
孙德胜	男	40	辽宁	工人	辽宁沈阳	
郑德胜	男	35	吉林	商人	吉林长春	
冯德胜	男	30	黑龙江	学生	黑龙江哈尔滨	
马德胜	男	25	山东	医生	山东济南	
朱德胜	男	20	河北	教师	河北石家庄	
胡德胜	男	15	河南	学生	河南郑州	
郭德胜	男	10	江苏	学生	江苏南京	
林德胜	男	5	浙江	学生	浙江杭州	
罗德胜	男	0	安徽	学生	安徽合肥	
宋德胜	男	45	江西	农民	江西九江	
高德胜	男	40	福建	工人	福建福州	
周德胜	男	35	广东	商人	广东广州	
吴德胜	男	30	广西	学生	广西桂林	
孙德胜	男	25	湖南	医生	湖南长沙	
郑德胜	男	20	湖北	教师	湖北武汉	
冯德胜	男	15	四川	学生	四川成都	
马德胜	男	10	云南	学生	云南昆明	
朱德胜	男	5	贵州	学生	贵州贵阳	
胡德胜	男	0	陕西	学生	陕西西安	
郭德胜	男	45	甘肃	农民	甘肃兰州	
林德胜	男	40	宁夏	工人	宁夏银川	
罗德胜	男	35	青海	商人	青海西宁	
宋德胜	男	30	新疆	学生	新疆乌鲁木齐	
高德胜	男	25	内蒙古	医生	内蒙古呼和浩特	
周德胜	男	20	辽宁	教师	辽宁沈阳	
吴德胜	男	15	吉林	学生	吉林长春	
孙德胜	男	10	黑龙江	学生	黑龙江哈尔滨	
郑德胜	男	5	山东	学生	山东济南	
冯德胜	男	0	河北	学生	河北石家庄	
马德胜	男	45	河南	农民	河南郑州	
朱德胜	男	40	江苏	工人	江苏南京	
胡德胜	男	35	浙江	商人	浙江杭州	
郭德胜	男	30	安徽	学生	安徽合肥	
林德胜	男	25	江西	医生	江西九江	
罗德胜	男	20	福建	教师	福建福州	
宋德胜	男	15	广东	学生	广东广州	
高德胜	男	10	广西	学生	广西桂林	
周德胜	男	5	湖南	学生	湖南长沙	
吴德胜	男	0	湖北	学生	湖北武汉	
孙德胜	男	45	四川	农民	四川成都	
郑德胜	男	40	云南	工人	云南昆明	
冯德胜	男	35	贵州	商人	贵州贵阳	
马德胜	男	30	陕西	学生	陕西西安	
朱德胜	男	25	甘肃	医生	甘肃兰州	
胡德胜	男	20	宁夏	教师	宁夏银川	
郭德胜	男	15	青海	学生	青海西宁	
林德胜	男	10	新疆	学生	新疆乌鲁木齐	
罗德胜	男	5	内蒙古	学生	内蒙古呼和浩特	
宋德胜	男	0	辽宁			

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**Continued on Page 15**

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## SPORTS

## A Long View of Cutbacks for Reds

By Murray Chass  
New York Times Service

**SARASOTA, Florida** — The Cincinnati Reds will open the season with one of the five lowest payrolls in the major leagues. They also will open the season picked by many to finish last in their division.

"Jim got a mandate to cut the payroll," said Jack McKeon, the manager, referring to Jim Bowden, the general manager, a day after Rupert Murdoch bought the Los Angeles Dodgers for \$311 million. "It's difficult to have to go in and face the Dodgers and the Braves, who have all sorts of money, knowing that you're going to have to wait to catch up to those guys."

But Bowden and McKeon expect to catch up. They have a strategy, and it's one that has been adopted by several other teams. It's not original, it's the Cleveland plan.

"When I came in to do this job last year," McKeon said, "we presented a situation to me to develop these young guys and get them ready for when we open a new stadium. We want to see if we can put a solid nucleus of young players together so that in two or three years, when we open the stadium, we have a chance to have a championship club."

The Pittsburgh Pirates, the Detroit Tigers, the Montreal Expos and the Milwaukee Brewers also are pointing to new stadiums in the next few years. All want to develop young players into

teams that will be contenders when those stadiums open, as the Indians were in 1994, the first season for Jacobs Field.

"With the new stadium," McKeon said, "we hope to generate enough finances to go out and get the big bomber or the No. 1 pitcher we're looking for."

At 67, McKeon is the oldest manager in the majors. That Bowden asked him to continue managing the Reds this season after he was named interim manager on July 25 is a tribute to the way he worked with the young players who have become the Reds' future.

"I personally like working with the young guys," McKeon said.

After replacing Ray Knight, McKeon used a lineup filled with youngsters: Eduardo Perez at first base, Pokey Reese at shortstop and Chris Stynes and Jon Nunnally in the outfield.

"They all busted their tails and played exciting baseball," the manager said. "I had an opportunity to show them how we did things to try to win. They all fell in line, and we were successful."

After compiling a 43-56 record with Knight, the Reds registered a 33-30 record under McKeon, the best record in the National League Central in that period. After finishing last season with a \$37 million payroll, the Reds will open this season at \$23.6 million. The young players remain in the lineup.

"Hopefully, with what they gained last year they'll get a little bit better," McKeon said. "We'll throw a couple

more guys into the lineup this year, and hopefully they'll grow."

McKeon has a vision for the Reds that goes beyond being a contender in a new stadium.

"Some of these clubs that have these high-priced guys," he said, "in two years are going to say we can't afford this. We got to get that way. This is going to run a cycle. I think in three or four years you're going to see other clubs, like Houston and St. Louis, do what we're doing, and we'll have the jump on them."

## Cubans Are Rescued at Sea

Four baseball players and a coach who left Cuba on March 10 were rescued at sea north of the island and taken to a small Bahamian island, a baseball agent said Sunday. The Associated Press reported from Miami.

The word that the players were safe came after their families had been elated and then disappointed by an earlier, unconfirmed report that the players had been found in the Dominican Republic.

The crew of a fishing vessel pulled them out of their rickety boat Friday afternoon and turned them over to the Bahamian Coast Guard on Ragged Island, said Jose Cubas, an agent who has helped several Cuban baseball players flee the island.

In addition to the four players and the coach, four other Cubans were on the boat and were also rescued, he said, adding that they were all "in very good condition."

## Mitchell Snags the Portuguese Open

**PENINA, Portugal** — Peter Mitchell held off a strong challenge Sunday from his fellow Briton David Gifford and from Jarmo Sandelin of Sweden to win the Portuguese Open by one shot.

Mitchell, whose last success was in Madeira almost a year ago, closed with a three-under-par 70 for an 18-under total of 274. It was his third European Tour victory.

Sam Torrance, who won the last time the event was played at Penina, in 1982, tied for fourth with Eduardo Romero of Argentina and Jonathan Lomas of England a stroke further back.

Gifford and Sandelin missed crucial short putts. Mitchell birdied the difficult par-three 16th for the fourth successive day to regain a one-stroke lead. A par at the last sealed the £58,330 (\$97,200) first prize.

"The key to the win was definitely the 16th," Mitchell said. "I like the hole. It's very easy for me to align myself and float the ball in."

"My iron shots and putting were what won me this because I played the five par fives like a dog nearly every day. About five or six putts looked like dropping, but didn't, and it was more frustration than pressure that I felt as it got close in the end."

It was Mitchell's first conventional Tour victory. In 1992, when he took the Austrian Open, players were allowed to tee up on the waterlogged course. In Madeira fog reduced the tournament to three rounds.

"It's nice to win over four rounds," Mitchell said. "I didn't practice much because of having the family here and because I was getting over a bad cold. I think the relaxation did me good."

## Els Leads Woods at Bay Hill

Ernie Els, the U.S. Open champion, outplayed Tiger Woods to open a six-stroke lead after the third round of the \$2 million Bay Hill Invitational Sunday. Reuters reported from Orlando, Florida.

Els started the round two strokes behind Woods and Davis Love, but vaulted to the front with a seven-under-par 65 in sunny conditions.

He needed only 24 putts on his way to a 15-under 201, while Woods (73) was tied for second at 207 with Bub Bates (67) and Steve Stricker (68). Love fell eight strokes behind after a dismal 75 that included just one birdie.

After a short break, players returned to the course for the final round. They had to play 36 holes Sunday to make up for earlier bad weather that stretched the first round over two days.

Sonia O'Sullivan winning the four-kilometer cross-country title Sunday.

## Slovene Ski Jumper Retains World Cup

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**PLANICA, Slovenia** — Japanese ski jumper finished first and second on Sunday in the final World Cup event of the season, depriving a third Japanese jumper of the overall title.

Primoz Peterka of Slovenia finished seventh in the event but kept his World Cup title after Kazuyoshi Funaki of Japan finished fourth. A third-place finish would have made Funaki Japan's first overall winner.

Noriaki Kasai broke the hill record

to get his first victory in five years, beating Hiroya Saito. Peterka had snatched the overall lead from Austria's Andreas Widhoelz on Saturday, but held only a slim 33-point lead over Funaki, the double Olympic champion. Peterka was close to tears after two weak jumps of 131.0 and 115.5 meters on Sunday.

Moments later, the Slovenian crowd was celebrating as Kasai, Saito and Martin Hoellwarth of Austria out-jumped Funaki.

## Tergat Ties Record With 4th Straight Medal Run

The Associated Press

**MARRAKECH, Morocco** — Paul Tergat cruised to victory at the World Cross Country Championships on Sunday, winning a fourth straight gold medal to tie a record set in 1989 by another Kenyan, John Ngugi.

Tergat followed his teammate Paul Koech, who led for five kilometers, before overtaking him with relative ease in the final stretch of the 12,000-meter race.

Tergat, who holds the 10,000-meter world record, said conditions on the fast and mostly flat four-kilometer Ghabat Chabab track were "just perfect for me."

He matched Ngugi's 1986-89 run of four golds. Ngugi won a fifth title in 1992. Earlier, Sonia O'Sullivan of Ireland won her second gold medal in less than 24 hours, beating the rest of the field by 14 seconds in the 4,000-meter race. On Saturday, she won the 8,000 meters.

O'Sullivan, who finished Sunday in 12 minutes and 20 seconds, said she had been advised not to run two races in such a short space of time, given the heat that was draining the athletes.

Tergat and O'Sullivan both pocketed \$40,000 for their victories.

Tergat finished five seconds ahead of Koech and 27 seconds ahead of Assefa Mezegebu of Ethiopia.

The results left no doubt about the continued dominance of the powerful Kenyan team. All six Kenyan men were among the top seven finishers. On Saturday, the Kenyans took the first five places in the men's 4,000 meters.

In the overall team standings, the Kenyans were followed by Ethiopia and Morocco. Portugal was fourth.

In the women's 4,000 meters, Zohra Ouazzif of Morocco finished second, with Katri Duhaime of Ethiopia third. Anita Weyeremann of Switzerland was fourth, 25 seconds behind the leader. Rodica Nagel of France was seventh.

Million Wolde of Ethiopia won the men's junior race.

The meet was marred by Morocco's refusal to grant visas to the Israeli team despite earlier pledges to allow their entry. The Israelis were stranded in Paris on Friday, and the International Amateur Athletic Federation said it was "very disappointed" by the situation.

## SCOREBOARD

## BASEBALL

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## SPORTS

## Stunning Arizona, Utah to Meet North Carolina in NCAA Final Four

## Tar Heels Dash UConn's Upset Dream, 75-64

By William Gildea  
Washington Post Service

GREENSBORO, North Carolina — Antawn Jamison, potential national player of the year, led North Carolina to a fabulous finish in the National Collegiate Athletic Association East Regional tournament and a repeat trip to the Final Four.

Jamison did it with a jam and a put-back that sent the top-seeded and top-ranked Tar Heels on a 12-2 run in the final minutes Saturday and demolished a determined Connecticut's upset dream, 75-64.

With remarkably balanced help from his teammates, Jamison rose up to put down the second-seeded Huskies for good just as they had rallied to cut an 11-point deficit to one with 5 minutes, 37 seconds to play.

Jamison, who was voted the region's most valuable player, led North Carolina throughout the game, finishing with 20 points and 11 rebounds. But the four other Tar Heel starters also were too much for Connecticut, as they combined height, speed and poise.

Ademola Okulaja contributed all 12 of his points in the second half, Ed Cota distributed nine assists and Shammond Williams added 19 points. Vince Carter had a 360-degree stuff and 12 points and two assists.

"We played a great game and beat a great team in Connecticut," said Bill Guthridge, who succeeded the retired Dean Smith and with the game Saturday set an NCAA record for victories by a first-year coach, surpassing Indiana State's Bill Hodges, who won 33 games in 1979 with Larry Bird.

"The team has worked hard since the coaching change and I'm proud of the players," he added. "They certainly deserve this."

The Tar Heels (34-3) will meet the champion of the West Region, Utah, in a national semifinal Saturday in San Antonio.

The Huskies trailed for most of the game. In the second half they closed to within one point, which is when the Tar Heels made the final sprint that carried them to their 14th Final Four appearance.

It started on a long pass, from Williams to Carter and a flip to Jamison, whose stuff set off a roar from the partisan Greensboro Coliseum crowd and rattled UConn.

The full-court play followed a missed three-point attempt by Richard Hamilton that would have given Connecticut the lead for the first time since the middle of the first half.

Hamilton, the Big East Conference's player of the year, often was guarded by Carter and hit only 5 of 21 shots against North Carolina's big, rugged front line.

Following Jamison's dunk, Khalid El-Amin, the game's high scorer with 24 points, missed a line drive of a shot, which North Carolina used as a springboard to another lightning transition basket.

Jamison made this one, too, following up a missed shot.

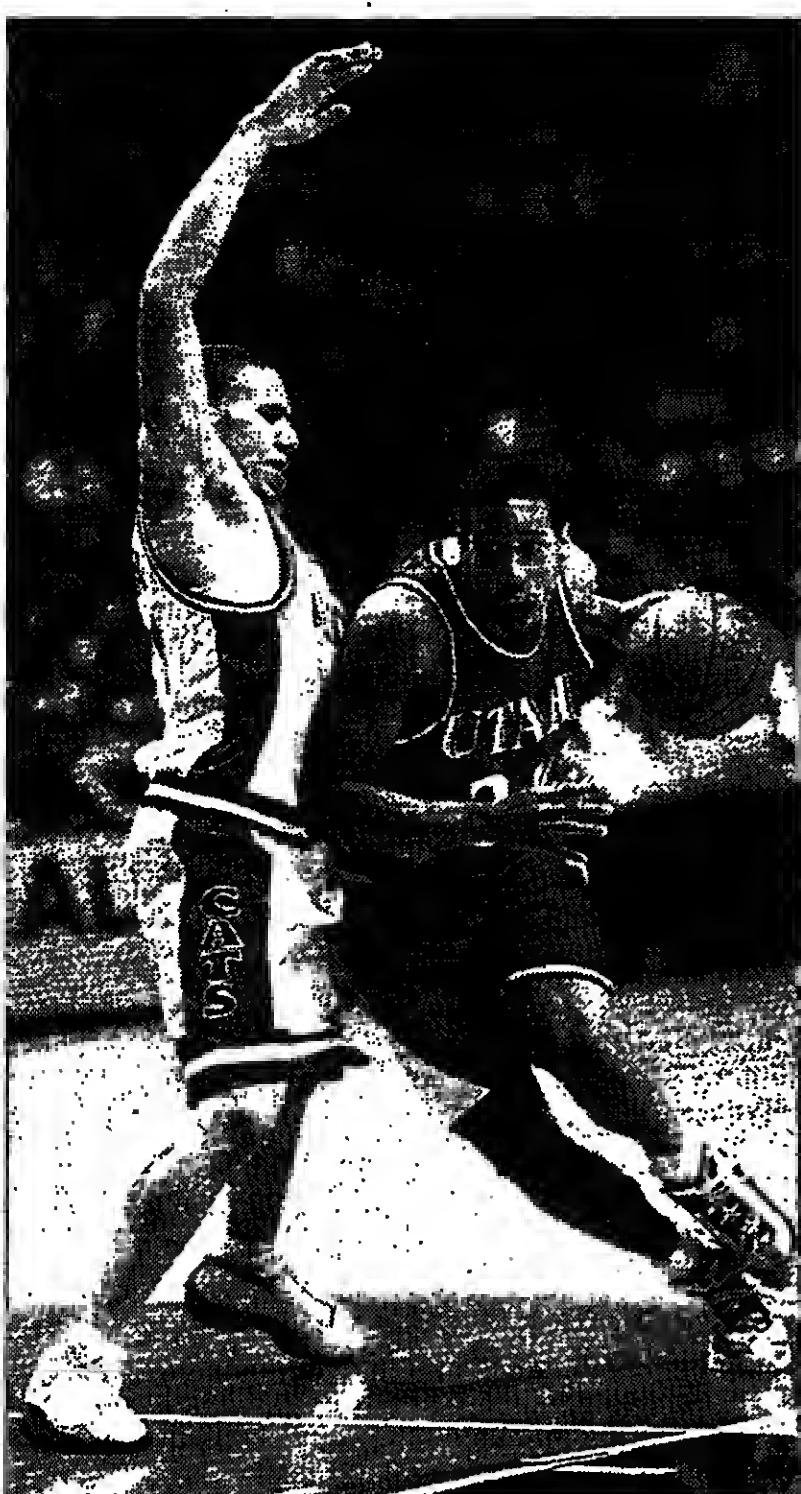
"We were very excited, we were very busy," El-Amin said of the moment when Connecticut pulled to within one point.

"I guess we showed our age there," he added. "We didn't execute the way Connecticut can. We rushed our offense. They went on another run and that was the key to the game."

Connecticut ended with a school-record 32 victories and five losses. The Huskies had won 11 straight, but Saturday they were playing in North Carolina's "other" home, where the Tar Heels have won nine straight games.

"Our kids fought back four different times when they were down nine to 11 points and gave themselves a chance to win under tough conditions," said Jim Calhoun, the Huskies coach.

"I couldn't be prouder of what these kids did this game and this season," he added.



Andre Miller driving past Mike Bibby of Arizona in Utah's upset victory in Anaheim, California, which gave the Utes an NCAA Final Four berth.

## Utes' Stifling Zone Topples Defending Champion

By Jay Privman  
New York Times Service

ANAHEIM, California — Andre Miller walked through the corridors of the Arrowhead Pond, wearing a smile and a slightly askew baseball hat. Protruding from underneath the hat was a piece of cord, snipped only moments earlier from the basket at the eastern end of the arena.

Considering what Miller, Utah's point guard, had just done in Utah's 76-51 pasting of Arizona in the National Collegiate Athletic Association West Regional final, it was amazing that the cord was not scorched.

The combination of Miller's triple double — 18 points, 14 rebounds and 13 assists, all game highs — and a stifling defense that confounded Arizona propelled Utah to a lopsided upset and a trip to next week's Final Four in San Antonio.

"Yes, I think this is the best game I've ever played," said Miller, a Los Angeles native, who was voted the region's outstanding player.

Utah (29-3), the region's third-seeded team, will play North Carolina on Saturday in a national semifinal game.

Arizona (30-5) came into the game as the defending NCAA champion and the West's top-seeded team, and was fresh from three easy victories in the tournament. But the Wildcats played their worst game of the season. They shot miserably and were unable to solve Utah's triangle-and-two zone defense. Even their press failed to rattle the Utes.

In 34 previous games this year, Arizona had never scored fewer than 70 points, and the Wildcats had scored fewer than 80 on only four occasions.

"They played a great game," said Mike Bibby, the Arizona guard. "They beat us good. We knew it was going to be a tough game. They beat us every way possible."

Arizona was just 17 of 60 (28.3 percent) from the field: Bibby was 3 for 15 and his backcourt mate, Miles Simon, was 1 for 9. Michael Dickerson, having a flashback to his poor play in the tournament last year, was 2 for 12. Utah used its superior size for a 49-34 advantage in rebounds.

The result marked a stunning turn for two teams expected to take different paths this year. Arizona was returning all five of its starters from last year's championship team. Utah got to the West Regional final last year before being knocked out by Kentucky. But the Utes, who is now with the New Jersey Nets in the National Basketball Association.

Rick Majerus, the portly Utah coach, scaled a ladder to rip the last piece of the net from the basket. Emotionally drained, he said after the game that he was "overwhelmed."

"These guys played so hard," he added.

Majerus, who reached the Final Four as an assistant to Al McGuire at Marquette, said: "I don't know what to say. I got there in 1977 as an assistant. I never thought about this. I just rode these guys in."

Utah controlled the tempo of the game. Arizona never got its offense rolling, and Utah used its size and strength of its front line — Michael Doleac and forwards Alex Jensen and Hanno Motzola — to its advantage.

Utah's starting front line had 41 points. Arizona's had 22. The Wildcat

center A.J. Bramlett fouled out trying to stop Utah.

"They are very, very physical and strong inside," said Lute Olson, Arizona's coach. "This team is as sound as a basketball team as we faced all year. They do a great job with the personnel they have and they beat you to death."

Utah also used the same defensive setup that USC used to defeat Arizona during Pacific-10 conference play: Bibby and Simon, both all-American guards, were played man-to-man while the rest of the Utes played a zone.

"I felt after watching their game the other day and looking at the tape that we had to visit an old friend, the triangle and two," Majerus said. "I felt if we could take Bibby out of the game, that was the key. These guys went out and executed perfectly."

Utah usually plays a man-to-man defense, and alternated defensive strategy during the game.

Miller said the zone defense left him fresh.

"I got to rest on defense," he said with a smile. "I just stood around the top of the key. That's mainly where I got my rest during the game."

Miller's assist-to-turnover ratio of 13-3 was sublime. He broke Arizona's press with his dribbling, and his passing led to numerous scores in the low post.

Utah showed poise every time Arizona tried to rally. Arizona trailed by 29-20 at halftime and was behind by 33-25 early in the second half. But Utah scored 8 consecutive points to extend its advantage to 41-25.

Jason Terry, who led Arizona with 16 points, nailed a 3-point shot with 11 minutes 5 seconds left to bring Arizona to within 14, at 47-33, but Utah answered on its next possession when Drew Hansen calmly sank a 3-pointer from the corner.

Arizona never got closer than 14 points the rest of the way, and trailed by as many as 28.

Arizona struggled from the start. The Wildcats missed their first 5 shots, made just 8 of 29 in the opening 20 minutes, and at one point played for 5:13 between scores. They trailed by as many as 11 points, at 28-17, in the first half.

Doleac proved an intimidating presence inside. In the opening minutes, he blocked a shot by Simon. And late in the half, when Arizona tried to make a run, Doleac forced Bibby into a wild, off-balance shot that sailed over the rim while Arizona was on a fast break.



Rick Majerus, Utah's victorious coach, brandishing a piece of the net.

## Tennessee Roars Into Final Against North Carolina

By Jim Brady  
Washington Post Service

NASHVILLE — Tennessee broke open a reasonably close game with a 10-2 run to start the second half and rolled to a 92-60 victory over Rutgers in a Midwest Regional semifinal of the women's National Collegiate Athletic Association basketball tournament.

On Monday, the top-seeded Lady Vols

will take on the second seed, North Carolina, which was an 80-74 winner over No. 3 Illinois in the second game Saturday.

Tennessee was led by the junior forward Chamique Holdsworth, who had 25 points and 10 rebounds, and the freshman forward Tamika Catchings, who had 23 points. Semeka Randall, a freshman guard, added 17 points and 13 rebounds.

Rogers, which shot 33 percent and committed 27 turnovers, was led by the junior guard Tamera Young, who scored 18. The Scarlet Knights' Natasha Pointer, the Big East rookie of the year, was the recipient of much of Tennessee's defensive attention and finished with just 4 points on 2-of-10 shooting.

In the second game, the North Carolina forward Tracy Reid scored 17 of her 20 points after halftime to lead the Tar Heels back from a six-point halftime deficit.

Illinois opened a 14-5 lead over the smaller but quicker Tar Heels, and fended off a few runs in taking a 38-32

halftime lead. But in the second half, the Fighting Illini were drawn into a full-court game and paid the price.

In other games, The Associated Press reported:

Old Dominion became the third No. 1 seed to fall when it was eliminated by fourth-seeded North Carolina State, 55-54, in the East Region's semifinals in Dayton, Ohio.

The Lady Monarchs, who reached the Final Four last year, could not overcome a seven-minute scoring drought in the second half and had no answer inside for North Carolina State's Summer Erb, who led all scorers with 17 points.

Old Dominion's loss followed upsets last weekend of the top seeds Stanford in the West and Texas Tech in the Midwest.

North Carolina State moved into Monday's regional final against second-seeded Connecticut, which got another big game from its center, Paige Sauer, in a 74-57 victory over Arizona.

Connecticut remained unbeaten since losing Nykesha Sales to a ruptured Achilles' tendon in the next-to-last regular-season game. Sauer has been especially effective during that time and came up with 23 points and 15 rebounds as UConn pulled away in the second half.

Louisiana Tech, meanwhile, beat Alabama, 71-57, in the Midwest Region in Lubbock, Texas. Tech will play Purdue on Monday. Purdue came from 16 points down to beat Notre Dame, 70-65. In the West, Duke beat Florida, 71-58, and will play Arkansas, which beat Kansas, 79-63.

## Duke Crushes Syracuse To Reach the Last Eight

The Associated Press

Duke, the No. 1 seed in the South, beat Syracuse, 80-67, to move into the final eight.

Elton Brand, a freshman, led the Blue Devils to victory Friday night with 20 points and 14 rebounds.

Duke was to face Kentucky, which beat UCLA in the other South region semifinal, on Sunday night for a place in the NCAA Final Four.

"This time of year, there's no freshmen and seniors," Brand said. "Anybody can step up."

Brand led a 19-3 run after Duke missed 11 of their first 13 shots in the second half.

Syracuse tied the game at 49 on Elvir Ojcin's put-back with just over 12 minutes to go, but did not score again against Duke's tight man-to-man defense for five minutes.

Kentucky 84, UCLA 88 Scott Padgett scored 19 points, Jeff Sheppard hit for 16 from the outside and the center Nazr Mohammed had 15 points and seven rebounds as the Wildcats easily outplayed UCLA's senior trio of J.R. Henderson, Toby Bailey and Kris Johnson, the only remaining players from the Bruins' 1995 title team.

"I'm just sad I can't play with these guys any more," Bailey said. "I have no regrets, because everybody left everything they had on the court."

Stanford 87, Purdue 89 In St. Louis, Stanford finished the first half on a 17-2 run that all but put away Purdue in the Midwest Region.

Stanford got a chance to show off its depth while breaking the school record for victories. No Cardinal team has advanced this far in the NCAA tournament since the 1941-42 team, which was 28-4 and won the national championship.

Stanford was to face Rhode Island on Sunday in the final.

Rhode Island 74, Valparaiso 88 Valparaiso, a 15th seed, wore down at the end of the game with the eighth-seeded Rams.

Antonio Reynolds-Dean scored 16 points and made three big defensive plays down the stretch for Rhode Island.

Bryce Drew, the Valparaiso guard, scored 18 points, but uncharacteristically struggled in crunch time for Valparaiso. The smallest school in the 64-team tournament field, Valpo had upset Mississippi and Florida State in the first two rounds.

## Marbury Assists Wolves and Scores, Too

The Associated Press

Stephen Marbury, after being criticized for shooting too much and passing too little, had 15 points and 13

rebounds for the Wolves on Saturday, who swept the four-game season series.

Nets 103, Mavericks 98 In Dallas, Charles Barkley had 23 points and 13 rebounds and Hakeem Olajuwon added 21 points and 12 rebounds as Houston extended its winning streak to six games.

Suns 109, SuperSonics 102 Cliff Robinson scored 29 points and Rex Chapman added 28 as Phoenix gained its first victory this season against the

visiting SuperSonics.

Gary Payton had 30 points, six rebounds and five assists, but couldn't prevent Seattle (50-17) from falling into a tie with idle Chicago for the best record in the National Basketball Association.

Cavaliers 100, Clippers 79 Shawn Kemp had 27 points and 13 rebounds and Cedric Henderson added 20 points as Cleveland won in Los Angeles.

Maurice Taylor scored 17 points for the Clippers.

## Francis Lifts Penguins to 1,000th Victory

The Associated Press

Ron Francis got his 1,000th assist in Pittsburgh's 1,000th victory and he also scored a goal as the Penguins beat visiting Philadelphia, 4-3, to end the Flyers' six-game unbeaten streak.

"I've had a lot of special moments wearing this jersey,"

NHL Roundup

and that was certainly one of the highlights right there," Francis said after Saturday's victory. "It was just nice to get that and the big thing is we won the hockey game. Double bonus tonight."

Jaromir Jagr scored a tie-breaking goal at 5:06 of the third period as the Flyers' streak ended with their first loss under Coach Roger Neilson.

The Penguins are 1,000-1,101-326 in 31 seasons, and are the 10th National Hockey League franchise to win 1,000 games.

Bruins 2, Sabres 1 Byron Dafeo stopped 30 shots as Boston beat Buffalo for its fourth straight victory and seventh straight on the road.



Penguin Ron Francis and puck from his 1,000th assist.

Dominik Hasek also stopped 30 shots for Buffalo.

Red Wings 4, Rangers 3 Detroit raced to a four-goal lead behind Kirk Maltby and Nicklas Lidstrom and held off a late rally by the Rangers in New York.

The loss dealt a blow to New York's playoff hopes. The Rangers remained five points behind Ottawa for the eighth and final spot in the Eastern Conference.

Kings 3, Coyotes 2 Sean O'Donnell scored the go-

Tampa Bay scored four power-play goals in handing Florida its 12th straight loss. Devils 3, Capitals 2 Dave Andreychuk scored the game-winner and New Jersey's power play recovered from a slump to score twice against visiting Washington, the NHL's top penalty-killer.

Mighty Ducks 5, Canadiens 4 Teemu Selanne scored a pair of power-play goals and added an assist to spark Anaheim in Montreal. The Canadiens, who were without four regular forwards, lost their third in a row.

Canucks 1, Maple Leafs 1 In Toronto, Alexander Mogilny scored on a breakaway 62 seconds into the third period to give Vancouver the tie in a battle of teams fighting for their playoff lives. The rookie Mike Johnson scored for Toronto.

Oilers 2, Blues 0 Doug Weight and Rem Murray scored and Curtis Joseph stopped 20 shots as Edmonton snapped a three-game losing streak with a victory over visiting St. Louis.

## CROSSWORD

## ACROSS

1 Stormed

6 Near bust

10 Lab container

14 A bouquet has one

16 Fairy tale beginning

18 As regards

19 Intransigent senator's tactic

20 "Miss" (1934 hit)

26 Ivan or Nicholas

27 "The Catcher in the..."

28 Johnnie Cochran

29 Task and touch

25 1995 award for "The English Patient"

27 Dull

31 Farm units

33 Adjusted

36 Egyptian fertility goddess

38 Show music?

39 Had a role to play

40 "Laura" director

41 Tenure of the Captain and Terrence

42 Mail delivery path: Abbr.

43 Photographer Adams

44 Survive

47 Death row

49 Give very

50 Two (disputed)

51 "The Gold Bug" writer

57 Undecorated

58 "You said it, bro!"

59 Rural filler

60 Neat but mild

61 "Take this!"

62 Building modification

63 Villa d'

64 Land west of

67 Calendar opener

DOWN

1 Whitewater transports

2 Get out of bed

3 Heights (disputed)

4 Kuwait ruler

5 Bit of ornament

6 Quipster

7 Opening wager

8 Diamonds, in criminal slang

9 "Rosenkavalier"

16 Reason for a ticket

17 Hobbies

18 Pavlov's solo

19 Constellation

20 Compacts, e.g.

21 Chicago trains

22 "The..." trick in the book

23 Engaged in litigation

24 Saguaro

25 Toys with tails

26 Baptism, for one

27 Not fore

28 Hoof sound

29 Wining a comeback

34 Being

37 The sun

38 Team from West Point

39 "Exodus" hero

40 In low spirits

46 Examined

48 Buddy of 60's-70's TV

49 Motorized shop tool

51 Sleek, in verse

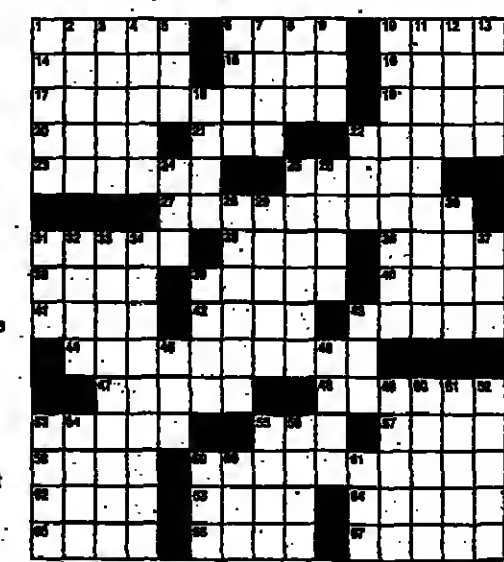
52 — Croatian

53 Disconnected

54 "Lucky Jim" author

55 Read (over)

56 Many a tournament



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